THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1823. No. 1.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

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At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
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David M. Brunson.

May 23, 1823—3*

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight, likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech; wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair of grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes on; goes by the name of PAYTON; the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bow-legged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey, and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old. He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey.—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail, so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper, Washington.

Thomas Talbot.

May 23, 1823—6t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and they have appointed Wednesday, the 11th day of June next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper

Ephraim Wright,

Farmer, Mifflin township.

May 14, 1823—3t.eow.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Bank of Pittsburgh,

5th May, 1823.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of *three per cent* for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

Alex'r. Johnston, Jr.

Cashier.

May 16—3t.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo.

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets,

at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

New and Valuable Medicine.

DR. MELLEN'S

COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 29th, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12th Month, 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of Dr Mellen's Cough Drops which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR.—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately; I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR,—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,

Market, between Front and 2d Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.

Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

SUFFOCATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BOYS.

Minute by the Lieutenant Governor of Malta, dated, Palace, Valletta, Feb. 14.

His honor the Lieutenant Governor having received a report from the Most Rev. Archbishop the Bishop of Malta, relative to the unfortunate catastrophe which took place on the evening of the 11th inst. in the Convent of the Minori Osservanti—and having also perused the evidence of the persons examined before the Magistrates of Police—some of them companions and survivors of the unfortunate sufferers and others, witnesses who were on the spot at the moment, and the report of the medical men, he is enabled to publish for general information the following details of this truly melancholy accident.

It has been usual for many years past in this Island, on the last days of the Carnival, to collect together, in Valetta and in the three cities on the other side of the harbor, as many boys of the lower classes, of from eight to fifteen years of age, as chose to attend—to form them into a procession, and take them out to Florian or elsewhere; where, after attending divine service in the Church, a collation of bread and fruit (provided from funds partly given by Government and partly by beneficent individuals) was distributed to them—and this with the view of keeping them out of the riot and confusion of the Carnival in the streets of the cities. The arrangement of this procession is under the control of the Ecclesiastical Directors of the Institution for teaching the catechism.

It appears that this procession had taken place on the 10th inst—that the children went to Florian, just outside of Valletta, and from thence returned to the Church of the Minori Osservanti, in Valletta, and that the bread was on that day distributed in the Convent of that order without any accident or confusion. On the 11th, the procession was formed as usual, proceeded to Florian, and returned to the Church of the Minori Osservanti, and the bread was to be distributed as on the preceding day, in the same convent.

Unfortunately, however, the ceremony had been protracted to a later hour than usual, and it appears, the (Carnival being over,) that a multitude of boys and full grown people, passing by the Church, and knowing that bread was to be distributed, mixed with the children in the Church, with the view of sharing it with them. The boys were to enter the corridor of the Convent from the door of the vestry of the Church, and were to be let out through the opposite door of the Convent into Strada St. Urtola, where bread was to be distributed; and it had been customary, when they were collected in the corridor, to lock the door of the vestry, for the purpose of preventing those boys who had received their share of the bread, from entering a second time into the corridor.

On the door of the vestry, however, being thrown open on the present occasion, which took place about sun-set, after the entrance of the boys who originally attended the procession, and who could not have exceeded one hundred, the whole multitude of men and boys who had subsequently entered the church, forced themselves into the corridor to an unknown extent, and pressed them upon the foremost, pushing them gradually to the other end of the corridor, where the door was only half open, with a view of letting one out at a time.

As soon as the people had all entered the corridor, the vestry door was as usual locked, and though there was one lamp lighted in the corridor, it appears by some accident, to have been early put out—thus leaving the immense crowd entirely in the dark; and there being unfortunately a flight of eight steps within the half closed door, at the opposite end of the corridor, the crowd behind, who pressed upon the foremost, forced the boys down the steps, who fell upon the other, thus unfortunately choking up the half-shut door at the bottom (which opened inwards) and added to the distress. The shrieks of the children were soon heard by the persons employed in the distribution of the bread which they had just commenced issuing, and by the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and it appears that every aid was immediately given. Some persons, after endeavoring in vain to get the boys out of the half-closed door, rushed into the church and got the keys of the vestry door, which was then opened; while others entered the corridor from the vestry, passed through the crowd to the other end and broke down the door at the bottom of the steps; but unfortunately those exertions were not in time to save the unhappy sufferers. Many however, were taken out fainting and soon recovered; others apparently lifeless were afterwards brought to their senses; but we regret to add, that 110 boys of from eight to fifteen years of age, perished on this occasion from suffocation, by being pressed together in so small a space, or trampled upon.

On reflecting upon this fatal occurrence, the Lieutenant Governor is convinced that none but persons of the most depraved or perverted minds can suppose for a moment that there has been the smallest wilful or intentional fault on any part. That there are, however, individuals of the above description in the island is but too evident, as reports of the most malignant nature have been raised and circulated on the occasion. It will be the first duty of Government to sift these reports to their foundation, and the authors, if discovered, will meet with the punishment they deserve.

EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a letter from Palermo, dated March 6, 1823.—"A deplorable occurrence happened to this city in the afternoon yesterday. At half past five a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, which was followed a few minutes after by a very severe one. I had several friends at dinner with me; the shock was so heavy as to throw the glasses on the table amongst each other. It is impossible to describe to you the consternation the whole city is in:—many houses and churches are greatly injured—some are levelled to the ground—and I regret to add, several lives have been lost, as many as twenty, and the number of maimed, already ascertained to be near 150. The squares and Marina were crowded last night with carriages, carts, &c filled with the most valuable and portable effects of many inhabitants who had passed the night there. Business appears to be forgotton—every one occupied in looking after property or friends—or preparing for another shock, which many pretend we shall be visited by during to-day.

"The atmosphere throughout yesterday was very heavy—wind N. W. the air so thick we could hardly discover the neighboring mountains. Much heavy rain has fallen during the past night, which it is hoped may prevent a repetition of calamity. The quarter of the city near the Marina appears to have felt the shock most severely—for several minutes the houses appeared to be lifted up, and the stones in the streets moved as if walking. We are all very anxious for intelligence from Messina and Catania—the shock appeared to come in the direction of the latter city.

"March 8—(mid day)—I wrote to you on the 6th inst. informing you of the late deplorable calamity here. It appears there is neither church nor house which has escaped damage. The extent is estimated at upwards of 100 000 oz. (50,000*l.* sterling) houses, &c. are propped up in every direction. One half of the population have retired into the country."

Political.

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

In his late message to the legislature of Connecticut, concludes a learned review of the state of society from the age of the Roman Empire to the present time, with the following notice of the present state of the political world:

"This summary review of the varieties under which society has appeared in different nations, and during many ages, will not I hope, be thought unsuitable at this time, when a most active and extensive fermentation of opinions respecting principles of government has arisen among mankind. From Spain to Siberia, and from Africa to the polar circle; from the lofty plains of Mexico, to the barren rocks of Cape Horn, an intellectual conflict is now raging, and in extensive regions it is accompanied with sanguinary and desolating combats of military force. A uniform character distinguishes all these contentions. They all arise from different theories of free governments, opposed to the invariable maxims of despotism. One party is contending that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that forms may be varied by them so as most effectually to secure "life, liberty and happiness" to the people. The other party is asserting *an absolute, irrevocable right to perpetual control over all the institutions of society* thereby rendering the labor, ingenuity and intelligence of numbers subservient through all future time, to the power, luxury and aggrandizement of of a few, who claim a privilege of "reaping where they have not sown, and gathering where they have not strewed."

His message concludes with the following remarks on the European legitimates:

"We must lament the degradation of human nature itself, while we see a Bourbon claiming descent from Henry the Fourth, uninstructed by adversity, exercising enormous power in oppressing the generous Franks, while he patronizes the mean superstitions of monks;—while we see the titular successor of Trajan, unaffected by what has been performed by a recent people, on the banks of the Mississippi, permitting the Danube to remain closed, by the avowed foes of civilization and humanity, and at the same time wasting by barbarous extortions, the country which produced Scipio and Fabricius;—and especially while the immediate descendant of Peter the Great, is obscuring his own character by suffering a gallant race to be extirpated, who are professors of the religion of his own people, of which he was lately an illustrious patron, while, by merely extending protection to the oppressed, the Euxine and the Mediterranean would become united in friendship, as they are by nature, immense regions and magnificent rivers be presented to the efforts of civilization, arts and industry, and the gratitude of happy millions be secured by a fame as brilliant and immortal as that which crowned the achievements of the modern Hercules."

Remarks.

To be angry, is to revenge the fault of others upon ourselves.

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

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Who left Beaver about two years ago last January. He is between eighteen and nineteen years of age; nearly six feet high, and has a fair complexion, and hair lip. Should this advertisement reach the said Mr. Brunson, he is earnestly requested to write to the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Penna.

☞ Printers of papers in the western country, will please to give the above an insertion.

David M. Brunson.

May 23, 1823—3*

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight, likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech; wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair of grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes on; goes by the name of PAYTON, the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bow-legged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey, and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old. He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey.—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail, so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper, Washington.

Thomas Talbot.

May 23, 1823—6t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and they have appointed Wednesday, the 11th day of June next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper

Ephraim Wright,

Farmer, Mifflin township.

May 16, 1823—3t.eaw.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Bank of Pittsburgh,

5th May, 1823.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of *three per cent* for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

Alex'r. Johnston, Jr.

May 16—3t. *Cashier*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo.

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

New and Valuable Medicine.

DR. MELLEN'S

COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this compositions scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 29th, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton

Hudson, 12th Month, 15th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of Dr Mellen's Cough Drops which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

Sir.—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately; I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

Sir.—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,

Market, between Front and 2d Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.

Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

SUFFOCATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BOYS.

Minute by the Lieutenant Governor of Malta, dated, Palace, Valletta, Feb. 14.

His honor the Lieutenant Governor having received a report from the Most Rev. Archbishop the Bishop of Malta, relative to the unfortunate catastrophe which took place on the evening of the 14th inst. in the Convent of the Minori Osservanti—and having also perused the evidence of the persons examined before the Magistrates of Police—some of them companions and survivors of the unfortunate sufferers and others, witnesses who were on the spot at the moment, and the report of the medical men, he is enabled to publish for general information the following details of this truly melancholy accident.

It has been usual for many years past in this Island, on the last days of the Carnival, to collect together, in Valetta and in the three cities on the other side of the harbor, as many boys of the lower classes, of from eight to fifteen years of age, as chose to attend—to form them into a procession, and take them out to Florian or elsewhere; where, after attending divine service in the Church, a collation of bread and fruit (provided from funds partly given by Government and partly by beneficent individuals) was distributed to them—and this with the view of keeping them out of the riot and confusion of the Carnival in the streets of the cities. The arrangement of this procession is under the control of the Ecclesiastical Directors of the Institution for teaching the catechism.

It appears that this procession had taken place on the 10th inst—that the children went to Florian, just outside of Valletta, and from thence returned to the Church of the Minori Osservanti, in Valletta, and that the bread was on that day distributed in the Convent of that order without any accident or confusion. On the 11th, the procession was formed as usual, proceeded to Florian, and returned to the Church of the Minori Osservanti, and the bread was to be distributed as on the preceding day, in the same convent

Unfortunately, however, the ceremony had been protracted to a later hour than usual, and it appears, the (Carnival being over,) that a multitude of boys and full grown people, passing by the Church, and knowing that bread was to be distributed, mixed with the children in the Church, with the view of sharing it with them. The boys were to enter the corridor of the Convent from the door of the vestry of the Church, and were to be let out through the opposite door of the Convent into Strada St. Urtola, where bread was to be distributed; and it had been customary, when they were collected in the corridor, to lock the door of the vestry, for the purpose of preventing those boys who had received their share of the bread, from entering a second time into the corridor.

On the door of the vestry, however, being thrown open on the present occasion, which took place about sun-set, after the entrance of the boys who originally attended the procession, and who could not have exceeded one hundred, the whole multitude of men and boys who had subsequently entered the church, forced themselves into the corridor to an unknown extent, and pressed them upon the foremost, pushing them gradually to the other end of the corridor, where the door was only half open, with a view of letting one out at a time.

As soon as the people had all entered the corridor, the vestry door was as usual locked, and though there was one lamp lighted in the corridor, it appears by some accident, to have been early put out—thus leaving the immense crowd entirely in the dark; and there being unfortunately a flight of eight steps within the half closed door, at the opposite end of the corridor, the crowd behind, who pressed upon the foremost, forced the boys down the steps, who fell upon the other, thus unfortunately choking up the half-shut door at the bottom (which opened inwards) and added to the distress. The shrieks of the children were soon heard by the persons employed in the distribution of the bread which they had just commenced issuing, and by the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and it appears that every aid was immediately given. Some persons, after endeavoring in vain to get the boys out of the half-closed door, rushed into the church and got the keys of the vestry door, which was then opened; while others entered the corridor from the vestry, passed through the crowd to the other end and broke down the door at the bottom of the steps; but unfortunately those exertions were not in time to save the unhappy sufferers. Many however, were taken out fainting and soon recovered; others apparently lifeless were afterwards brought to their senses; but we regret to add, that 110 boys of from eight to fifteen years of age, perished on this occasion from suffocation, by being pressed together in so small a space, or trampled upon.

On reflecting upon this fatal occurrence, the Lieutenant Governor is convinced that none but persons of the most depraved or perverted minds can suppose for a moment that there has been the smallest wilful or intentional fault on any part. That there are, however, individuals of the above description in the island is but too evident, as reports of the most malignant nature have been raised and circulated on the occasion. It will be the first duty of Government to sift these reports to their foundation, and the authors, if discovered, will meet with the punishment they deserve.

EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a letter from Palermo, dated March 6, 1823.—"A deplorable occurrence happened to this city in the afternoon yesterday. At half past five a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, which was followed a few minutes after by a very severe one. I had several friends at dinner with me; the shock was so heavy as to throw the glassess on the table amongst each other. It is impossible to describe to you the consternation the whole city is in:—many houses and churches are greatly injured—some are levelled to the ground—and I regret to add, several lives have been lost, as many as twenty, and the number of maimed, already ascertained to be near 150. The squares and Merina were crowded last night with carriages, carts, &c filled with the most valuable and portable effects of many inhabitants who had passed the night there. Business appears to be forgotton—every one occupied in looking after property or friends—or preparing for another shock, which many pretend we shall be visited by during to-day.

"The atmosphere throughout yesterday was very heavy—wind N. W. the air so thick we could hardly discover the neighboring mountains. Much heavy rain has fallen during the past night, which it is hoped may prevent a repetition of calamity. The quarter of the city near the Marina appears to have felt the shock most severely—for several minutes the houses appeared to be lifted up, and the stones in the streets moved as if walking. We are all very anxious for intelligence from Messina and Catania—the shock appeared to come in the direction of the latter city.

"March 8—(mid day)—I wrote to you on the 6th inst. informing you of the late deplorable calamity here. It appears there is neither church nor house which has escaped damage. The extent is estimated at upwards of 100 000 oz. (50,000*l.* sterling) houses, &c. are propped up in every direction. One half of the population have retired into the country."

Political.

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

In his late message to the legislature of Connecticut, concludes a learned review of the state of society from the age of the Roman Empire to the present time, with the following notice of the present state of the political world:

"This summary review of the varieties under which society has appeared in different nations, and during many ages, will not I hope, be thought unsuitable at this time, when a most active and extensive fermentation of opinions respecting principles of government has arisen among mankind. From Spain to Siberia, and from Africa to the polar circle; from the lofty plains of Mexico, to the barren rocks of Cape Horn, an intellectual conflict is now raging, and in extensive regions it is accompanied with sanguinary and desolating combats of military force. A uniform character distinguishes all these contentions. They all arise from different theories of free governments, opposed to the invariable maxims of despotism. One party is contending that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that forms may be varied by them so as most effectually to secure "life, liberty and happiness" to the people. The other party is asserting *an absolute, irrevocable right to perpetual control over all the institutions of society* thereby rendering the labor, ingenuity and intelligence of numbers subservient through all future time, to the power, luxury and aggrandizement of of a few, who claim a privilege of "reaping where they have not sown, and gathering where they have not strewed."

His message concludes with the following remarks on the European legitimates:

"We must lament the degradation of human nature itself, while we see a Bourbon claiming descent from Henry the Fourth, uninstructed by adversity, exercising enormous power in oppressing the generous Franks, while he patronizes the mean superstitions of monks;—while we see the titular successor of Trajan, unaffected by what has been performed by a recent people on the banks of the Mississippi permitting the Danube to remain closed, by the avowed foes of civilization and humanity, and at the same time wasting by barbarous extortions, the country which produced Scipio and Fabricius;—and especially while the immediate descendant of Peter the Great, is obscuring his own character by suffering a gallant race to be extirpated, who are professors of the religion of his own people, of which he was lately an illustrious patron, while, by merely extending protection to the oppressed, the Euxine and the Mediterranean would become united in friendship, as they are by nature, immense regions and magnificent rivers be presented to the efforts of civilization, arts and industry, and the gratitude of happy millions be secured by a fame as brilliant and immortal as that which crowned the achievements of the modern Hercules."

Remarks.

To be angry, is to revenge the fault of others upon ourselves.

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1823.

Success to American Literature.—We are happy to state, that one thousand copies of the new and highly interesting American novel entitled 'Wilderness" were disposed of at New York, in the short space of four weeks. This is, perhaps, unprecedented success We learn that the author in consequence of this encouragement, has been induced by the Booksellers of that city to undertake another Novel, the scene of which is to be laid in New England, and will embrace that singular portion of American history, in which the superstitious persecution of witchcraft agitated the country—*Aurora.*

LEWISTOWN CONVENTION.

The result of the deliberations of this convention will be found in this paper Delegates were in attendance from every section of the state, alike' not from every county; and the business was conducted with singular decorum and unanimity Without the intervention of cabal or caucus, a nomination was made upon the first vote.

Judging from the representation of the opinions of the people throughout the state, made by their delegates, we have no doubt of the election of Andrew Gregg, by a very large majority. His individual merits—his ability—public services, and unimpeached integrity—which are generally known and appreciated—will mainly contribute to this end. He will, however, receive a powerful support on account of the circumstances under which Mr. Shulze obtained the nomination at Harrisburgh: for the spirit of opposition to legislative interference in elections is widely spread and, being bottomed upon principle, will not rest until that interference be completely *put down*

The exciting cause of the interference of the last legislature in the nomination of a Governor is now palpable to all the citizens: it was to estsblish a precedent of nominating the candidate from among the members of the Legislative body It was for this, that the time of the members was occupied with intrigues, instead of attention to their duties as pointed out by the Constitution; but by a fatality that sometimes attends wicked designs, the instrument selected thwarts that which it was intended to effect. No candidate has hitherto been presented to the people of Pennsylvania, with pretensions so bald as those of John Andrew Shulze.—*Harrisb Chron.*

The proceedings of the Lewistown convention by whom ANDREW GREGG, Esq. has been nominated as a candidate for governor, will be found in our first page. The business of the convention was transacted within the day appointed by the democratic convention of 1820, and appears to have been conducted with great harmony and unanimity for so large an assembly The nomination of this distinguished and excellent man for the executive chair of this state, has given general satisfaction amongst those who are opposed to legislative caucus dictation, so far as the news has spread in this quarter; and if it has produced a like impression with the friends of Mr. Shulze elsewhere as here, that gentleman might as well retire from the contest

Washington Examiner.

From the Village Record.

It is one of the arts of electioneering to state with confidence that a candidate will succeed, as there are always some who, naturally enough like to be on the strongest side—Hence it is that an editor in the city, distinguished for his adroitness in those affairs—said of Mr. Shulze—

"That he would walk over the course" But finding that there would be a spirited opposition, and that the first assertion would not do, he said

That "Mr Shulze would have a majority of 20,000 votes."

Finding, however, as the public mind developed itself, that this was rather too broad, he said—

That "Mr. Shulze would be sworn in Governor," &c.

Having as we may infer, only a bare majority. This is all fair enough; for every art must be used to help the Shulze wagon out of the mire. His partisans must not only call to Hercules, but put their shoulders vigorously to the wheel, and after all, so dead a weight, will hang heavy on their hands.

We purpose to state, not only our opinion, but one result of that opinion, that Andrew Gregg will be elected Governor.

Since the decease, or retiring from the political field—of Simon Snyder, William Findlay of Westmoreland; the Montgomeries of old Northumberland; the venerable Mitchel of Cumberland; the Steeles of Lancaster, and several others of the old Democratic worthies, the management of the affairs of the Democratic party has been usurped by inexperienced and rash young men, who, without due regard to fixed principles, seem only intent, under the cloak of a name so much regarded by the people, to promote their own plans and advance their private interests.

The consequence has been, that men have been thrust forward for high stations; and measures have been adopted repugnant to the sentiments and feelings of a large number of the sensible and reflecting men of the party; and the further consequence has been, that many of these men, seeing that the interest and honor of the Commonwealth were put in jeopardy, have first hesitated, and finally stopped—absolutely refusing to proceed in a course of measures, and in a system of policy, so unwise. Simon Snyder was elected by a majority of 30,000. Wm. Findlay with far more personal exertions and more extensive means of personal popularity, was elected the first time, by a majority of about a quarter of that number, and, at the second election run out by a majority of 1500. Such the course of things

The violent, ultra Federalists, have gone over to the violent men of the Democratic party. Moderate men of both parties are getting together, forming a Middling Interest which has been gaining ground; and will continue to gain ground until these violent and misguided men are placed in a small minority.

Revolutions never go backward This, to us, seems the natural course of things. All the signs of the times indicate it. Such has been the state of things in New Hampshire, where the Legislative Caucus Candidate was run out by an overwhelming majority. Such has been the result at the late election in Massachusetts—where the venerable Eustis was elected by the Middling Interest And such, we confidently expect will be the result of our election in October. Andrew Gregg will be elected by a Majority of from five to ten thousand votes.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE WAR BEGUN.

At length we have decisive information of the commencement of hostilities in Europe. What has appeared to us inevitable from the moment of the breaking up of the Congress of Verona, has actually taken place, and men are bathing their hands in others' blood in a cause wherein we should be faithless to the principles of this Republic if we did not feel a deep interest, or failed to testify our wishes in behalf of the invaded people whom it is attempted to enslave. The heart sickens at the thought of the suffering which a protracted and contested war may occasion: but humanity itself cannot but put forth its fervent supplications in behalf of the arms of a people, who, weak in military skill and numbers, are strong in a righteous cause, and in the advantage of fighting *pro aris et focis*—for rights which are not the gift of man; for rights which they cannot give away; for rights which equally concern their wives, their children, and themselves.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser

INVASION OF SPAIN—COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The regular Packet Ship *Leeds*, Capt. Stoddart, which sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of April, arrived here yesterday. By this conveyance the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Liverpool papers to the 24th and London to the 22d April being sixteen days later than those brought by the Manhattan.

All doubt as to the intentions of the Bourbon Government respecting Spain, is now at an end.

The troops of France crossed the Bidossa, the frontier river, on the 7th of April, and by the latest accounts received at Paris, they appear to have occupied Vittoria, Bilboa, and the port and citadel of Guetaria, without meeting any serious opposition from the constitutionalits. On the day the Bidassoa was crossed an insignificant body consisting of from 150 to 200 French and Italians, presented themselves to the royalist army with a tri-colored flag. On observing the insignia of rebellion, a whole regiment of infantry was turned out, with a general Wallin at its head, who, having most bravely ordered three cannon shots to be fired, fifteen of the "wretches." were killed or wounded, and on observing the rest to take flight, the "victorious' invaders crossed the river with the intention of pursuing the enemy This is called the "commencement of hostilities," and much vaunted of in the French papers, though it is not pretended that either the handful of French or Spaniards fired a shot, or had any thing of a more warlike nature in their hands than a tri-colored flag. Four French officers were wounded; a circumstance which renders highly probable the previous accounts of desertions from the invading army.

The Paris Moniteur contains a despatch from General Guillemot, which states that the march of the French army continues. The brigade of the advanced guard, under the marshal de camp Wallin, is half a march beyond Tolosa, which the duke of Regio occupies with the first corps. The division of Bourke closely blockades St. Sebastian. The flag of truce of this general was then received with musket shot. The troops then made themselves masters of the heights which command the fortress, into which they forced the garrison to retire. General Bourke sent another flag; but having returned, the French assailed all the posts which the Spaniards had reoccupied on the 6th of April, and overthrew them. The Spaniards sallied out again, but were repulsed by detatchments from the 22d, 24th and 34th regiments, under generals Dalbignac and Marguerrye. The French official accounts say they had only twenty killed or wounded; but reports from the army declare the French loss to have been 300 officers and men The duke d'Angouleme has had a very narrow escape He went to distribute military rewards so near the guns of St Sebastian, that if he had remained half an hour longer, the French army must certainly have been deprived of its general.

"The troops under the orders of general Bonselle occupy the heights which command St. Sebastian The Prince slept on the 11th at Tolosa The advanced guard of the first corps, commanded by general Wallin, was on the 11th at Villa Real, two days march from Vittoria. The Duke of Regio, with the first corps, occupies Villa Franca. The second corps is placed between Tolosa and Oyergon The Garde Royale supports the movements of the army. His royal highness enjoys the best health.

The Journal des Debats states, that on the 9th a provisional government for Spain was established, and that general Eugea was placed at its head.

"The holy alliance ministers are about to set out, in a few days, for the camp of the duke d'Angouleme His royal highness will thus have both the regency of Spain and the representatives of the great continental powers at his men.

We sooner had the intelligence of the passage of the Bidassoa reached Paris than it was immediately given out that St. Sebastian and Pampeluna had surrendered to the arms of his majesty. The fact, however, turned out to be, that at both of these places the French were, to their astonishment, repulsed with considerable slaughter, and compelled to give up the idea of obtaining possession otherwise than by force. They are said to have calculated on bribing the officers commanding these garrisons to betray their trust. But according to what is stated in private letters, and said to be universally credited at Paris, the French commander was not convinced of his error till he lost upwards of 800 of his troops by the fire of the Spanish from the wall of St. Sebastian. It is certain, that this fortress and Pampeluna were in possession of the constitutionalists when the last accounts were received at Paris.

On entering Vittoria and Bilboa, we hear of no fighting with Spaniards, no capture of arms or ammunition. At Guetaria, it is triumphantly stated, that 200 men were taken with five pieces of cannon and some prisoners; whilst it is admitted that "the enemy had abandoned Burgos since the 14th." It would appear from these statements, that the Spaniards had again adopted that Fabian mode of warfare, which had proved of so much service during the invasion of Napoleon, and which was also successfully employed by many of our officers during the American revolution. The French armies are stated to have taken up three lines of march, and that on the arrival of the duke d'Angouleme on the Ebro, "the decisive blow will be struck." We presume that this 'decisive blow' means the march to Madrid; the occupation of which city, the ruling party in France calculate as equivalent to the subjugation of the peninsula

The guerillas had commenced their operations on the rear flanks of the invaders, who are stated to be already feeling the consequences of these attacks. The smugglers, to the amount of 50,000 men, well mounted and armed, are likewise stated to have taken the field against the common enemy It is added as a rumor, that the French marshal, general Moncey, instead of penetrating into Spain, had found it advisable to fall back on Toulouse, in consequence of its having been ascertained that Gen Mina, with 15,000 men, was marching into France. Great desertions continued in the army of the faith, under the command of the Baron de Erolles.

Before the French entered Spain, the duke d'Angouleme addressed a proclamation from his head quarters at Bayonne to the Spaniards, in which he repeated the old story, that he had no wish but for their "independence, their happiness, and their glory;" and this he makes Bourbon-ist "in setting free their captive king in raising again the altar and the throne, in rescuing priests from proscriptions, and men of property from spoliations"

The rumor of Russia having determined on marching 80 or 100,000 troops to the aid of France, is again repeated. The Morning Chronicle says, that this force was to arrive by the way of Dantzic Subsequent accounts however, would lead us to believe, that the British minister at St. Petersburgh had succeeded in prevailing on Alexander to withhold assistance from France.

The Austrian troops which had left the kingdom of Naples, and were on their march for Germany, are stated to have received orders to halt.

Lord Liverpool and Mr Canning, in the British Parliament, both discouraged the idea that Great Britain could be involved in the contest. An altercation between Mr Canning and Mr. Brougham, in the house of commons, was the subject of much remark in the papers.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH FRIGATE.

London, April 21.

"The French frigate la Guerriere has been taken, almost in sight of Brest, by two armed vessels bearing Spanish colors, one of which was a brig carrying 15 or 20 guns. The frigate was peppered in high style You may rely upon the truth of this. All the letters from Bourdeaux and Havre express the greatest alarm with respect to the vessels which they expect from day to day. A letter from Bayonne, of the 12th inst announces the capture by a Spanish corsair of a ship fully laden with grain, which was carried into St. Salvador. A Spanish ship of war is placed below the river."

We find an official statement of a total defeat sustained on the 2d instant, by the rebel Spaniards who threatened Valencia after a short but decisive action with the constitutional force under colonel Don Antonio Bazan.—This officer, while marching southward from Castellon at the head of 1000 veteran soldiers, to the relief of the capital of the province, met at nine o'clock in the morning, between Almenara and Murviedro, and before he had reached the latter fortress, the whole body of factious, amounting to 5000 men, with three pieces of artillery drawn up to oppose him.—The patriot commander attacked the enemy, and in less than ten minutes entirely overthrew them. The serviles lost 1000 men, 800 killed and 200 prisoners, together with a number of ammunition wagons and 1000 muskets. The survivors were panic struck, and dispersed in all directions, while the conqueror pursued his march, and entered Valencia at eight the same evening in triumph. At Valladolid some rebel bands were routed by the patriots under Gen Breson, and prayed the benefit of the amnesty.

The Duke d'Angouleme issued the following proclamation and order of the day previous to the French army entering Spain:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"*The Duke d'Angouleme General in Chief of the army of the Pyrenees, to the Spaniards*

"The King of France, in recalling his ambassador from Madrid, had hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would have returned to more moderate sentiments, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have elapsed, and his Majesty has waited in vain for the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of the neighboring states.

"The French Government has supported two whole years, with unexampled patience, the most unmerited provocations. The revolutionary faction, which has destroyed in your country the royal authority, which holds your King captive, which demands his forfeiture, which menaces his life and that of his family, has carried beyond your frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried every means to corrupt the army of his most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it had succeeded by the contagion of its doctrines and its example, to produce the insurrection of Naples and Piedmont. Deceived in its hopes, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to consummate, under the protection of triumphant rebellion, the plots formed by them against their country.

"It is time to put an end to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which deprives her of the power of giving peace to her colonies, which separates her from Europe, which has interrupted all her relations with the august Sovereigns whom the same intentions and the same wishes unite with his most Christian Majesty and which compromise the repose and the interest of France.

"Spaniards! France is not at war with your country: sprung from the same blood with your Kings I can only desire your independence, your happiness, and your glory. I am about to cross the Pyrenees at the head of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, but it is to support the Spaniards who are friends of order and the laws; to aid them to liberate their captive King, to raise again the altar and the throne, to rescue the priesthood from proscription, men of property from spoliation, and the whole nation from the domination of a few ambitious persons, who, in proclaiming liberty, prepare only the slavery and ruin of Spain.

"Spaniards! Every thing will be done for you and with you; the French are and will be your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall wave on your cities. The provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered in, the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. The most severe discipline shall be observed Whatever is required for the service of the army shall be paid for with the most religious exactness. We pretend not to impose laws on you, or to occupy your country. We wish nothing but your deliverance; when we shall have obtained it, we shall return to our country, happy in having preserved a generous people from the calamities generated by a revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

"LOUIS ANTOINE.

"*Head Quarters of Bayonne, April 2 1823.*"

By his royal highness, &c

DE MARTIGNAC.

"ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

"ORDERS OF THE DAY.

"Soldiers! The confidence of the King has placed me at your head, in order to fulfil the noblest of missions It is not the spirit of conquest which has made us take up arms, a more generous motive animates us; we are going to place a King on his throne, to reconcile his people with him and to re-establish in a neighboring country, which is a prey to anarchy, the order necessary to the happiness and safety of the two kingdoms.

Soldiers! You will respect and cause to be respected, religion, laws and property; and you will render easy the accomplishment of the duty which is imposed on me, of maintaining the most rigid disipline

"LOUIS ANTOINE.

Head Quarters, Bayonne April 3."

STATE OF IRELAND.

We have to report nearly the same tale and almost in the same words; but though we shall not allow any fact to escape, which we think ought to be recorded we *cannot* load our columns with all the particulars of the barbarities perpetrated in the South, much less shall we indulge in the frightful coloring in which some of our contemporaries seem to glory.—Cork and Limerick are bad enough. Heaven knows nor does it require any declamation to rouse the attention of the public to their condition.

We have have already given two proclamations from General Rock to the people of the County of Cork We have now two more before us, from which we shall make a few extracts One fellow after talking of the precipice of destruction, cries—

"Behold, my sword is unsheathed to mow down offenders; my fire is kindled every night, to destroy their property, my resolution is fixed Again, let no person consider that the rigors of English Laws will suffice to protect an Offender of my Regulations. No! for a gallows filled with Radicals or a ship laden with White Boys, cannot intimidate the heart of a true United Irishman, inflamed by the spirit of Liberty. 'Tis true we have been deprived of some of our associates by hanging and transportation, but this has only increased our strength.

"Art. 1. That no person or persons shall propose for or take into his possession, directly or indirectly, any house, farm, or lot of lands, willed from a tenant by his landlord, until the expiration of two years after the ejection.

"2. That no person shall pay tithe money to the Minister, or any person acting under him.

"3 That no wolfish Proctor shall sue for tithe money.

"4. That no person shall serve a process or processes for tithe money.

"Any person or persons transgressing any of these will suffer shooting, burning, &c.

"Captain ROCK,

"By the Grace of God."

Another is more laconic—

"Let every man that hears me take notice, that I will not allow no person work, or have any thing to do with any farm that the tenant is turned out of—This will be my last warning to them—and I do tell any strangers, or Kerry men, or Limerick men, to be off immediately—This will be my last notice until I make bonfire.

"CAPTAIN ROCK."

The terror that these and similar notices have inspired, is beyond description. Mr. Foster, a gentleman, to one of whose tenants the last notice was directed, has even made an appeal to the justice of Captain Rock, through the newspapers. After stating the circumstances under which he took the farm, and his repeated losses, having forgiven arrears, &c. he concludes thus:

"The former opulent tenant I distrained, but gave up his stock, consisting of 19 cows and heifers, 6 horses, butts, tackle, and every farming implement, furniture, &c. forgiving him a year's rent (over 200l.) on getting possession the 25th March, but of this I see no likelihood, his language now being—he is afraid to take land out of which the tenant was ejected, and surely I would not have him go on the road side?" Now Mr. Editor, instead of intimidating, this will have the effect of making me insist on my right My life I will fight for; if my property be destroyed, my country will give me compensation."

This is a state of society which, we will venture to say, can only find a parallel in the history of modern Greece, under the dominion of the Turks.

Limerick, which was not recently so *bad* as Cork, is fast gaining its pristine character.

[*Dublin Evening Post.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
New Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	33
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.	
State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.	
State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.	
Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.	
State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.	
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.	
State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	10
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up	do

S. Carolina.	
Charleston 5 & up.	4½

Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England. Commercial bank	
Other Rhode Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.	
Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.	
Generally	

New York.	
City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.	
Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.	
State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N Brunswick bank	2 dis
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabeth	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.	
Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I & E Company,	do

Virginia.	
Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestown,	

Georgia.	
State banks, generally, $5 and up.	10

Connecticut.	
Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.	
Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes,	do

Dissolution of Partnership.

H Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1823.

Success to American Literature.—We are happy to state, that one thousand copies of the new and highly interesting American novel entitled 'Wilderness" were disposed of at New York, in the short space of four weeks. This is, perhaps, unprecedented success We learn that the author in consequence of this encouragement, has been induced by the Booksellers of that city to undertake another novel, the scene of which is to be laid in New England, and will embrace that singular portion of American history, in which the superstitious persecution of witchcraft agitated the country.—*Aurora.*

LEWISTOWN CONVENTION.

The result of the deliberations of this convention will be found in this paper Delegates were in attendance from every section of the state, altho' not from every county; and the business was conducted with singular decorum and unanimity Without the intervention of cabal or caucus, a nomination was made upon the first vote.

Judging from the representation of the opinions of the people throughout the state, made by their delegates, we have no doubt of the election of Andrew Gregg, by a very large majority. His individual merits—his ability—public services, and unimpeached integrity—which are generally known and appreciated—will mainly contribute to this end. He will, however, receive a powerful support on account of the circumstances under which Mr. Shulze obtained the nomination at Harrisburgh: for the spirit of opposition to legislative interference in elections is widely spread and being bottomed upon principle, will not rest until that interference be completely *put down*

The exciting cause of the interference of the last legislature in the nomination of a Governor is now palpable to all the citizens: it was to establish a precedent of nominating the candidate from among the members of the Legislative body It was for this, that the time of the members was occupied with intrigues, instead of attention to their duties as pointed out by the Constitution; but by a fatality that sometimes attends wicked designs, the instrument selected thwarts that which it was intended to effect. No candidate has hitherto been presented to the people of Pennsylvania, with pretensions so bald as those of John Andrew Shulze.—*Harrisb Chron.*

The proceedings of the Lewistown convention by whom ANDREW GREGG, Esq. has been nominated as a candidate for governor, will be found in our first page. The business of the convention was transacted within the day appointed by the democratic convention of 1820, and appears to have been conducted with great harmony and unanimity for so large an assembly The nomination of this distinguished and excellent man for the executive chair of this state, has given general satisfaction amongst those who are opposed to legislative caucus dictation, so far as the news has spread in this quarter; and if it has produced a like impression with the friends of Mr Shulze elsewhere as here, that gentleman might as well retire from the contest

Washington Examiner.

From the Village Record.

It is one of the arts of electioneering to state with confidence that a candidate will succeed, as there are always some who, naturally enough like to be on the strongest side—Hence it is that an editor in the city, distinguished for his adroitness in those affairs—said of Mr. Shulze—

"That he would walk over the course" But finding that there would be a spirited opposition, and that the first assertion would not do, he said

That "Mr Shulze would have a majority of 20,000 votes."

Finding, however, as the public mind developed itself, that this was rather too broad, he said—

That "Mr. Shulze would be sworn in Governor," &c.

Having as we may infer, only a bare majority. This is all fair enough; for every art must be used to help the Shulze wagon out of the mire. His partisans must not only call to Hercules, but put their shoulders vigorously to the wheel, and after all, so dead a weight, will hang heavy on their hands.

We purpose to state, not only our opinion, but one *reason* of that opinion, that Andrew Gregg will be elected Governor.

Since the decease, or retiring from the potical field—of Simon Snyder, William Findlay of Westmoreland; the Montgomeries of old Northumberland; the venerable Mitchel of Cumberland; the Steeles of Lancaster, and several others of the old Democratic worthies, the management of the affairs of the Democratic party has been usurped by inexperienced and rash young men, who, without due regard to fixed principles, seem only intent, under the cloak of a name so much regarded by the people, to promote their own plans and advance their private interests.

The consequence has been, that men have been thrust forward for high stations; and measures have been adopted repugnant to the sentiments and feelings of a large number of the sensible and reflecting men of the party; and the further consequence has been, that many of these men, seeing that the interest and honor of the Commonwealth were put in jeopardy, have first hesitated, and finally stopped—absolutely refusing to proceed in a course of measures, and in a system of policy, so unwise. Simon Snyder was elected by a majority of 30,000. Wm. Findlay with far more personal exertions and more extensive means of personal popularity, was elected the first time, by a majority of about a quarter of that number, and, at the second election run out by a majority of 1500. See the course of things

The violent, ultra Federalists, have gone over to the violent men of the Democratic party. Moderate men of both parties are getting together, forming a Middling Interest which has been gaining ground; and will continue to gain ground until those violent and misguided men are placed in a small minority

☞ *Revolutions never go backward* This, to us, seems the natural course of things. All the signs of the times indicate it. Such has been the state of things in New Hampshire, where the Legislative Caucus Candidate was run out by an overwhelming majority. Such has been the result at the late election in Massachusetts—where the venerable Eustis was elected by the Middling Interest And such, we confidently expect will be the result of our election in October. Andrew Gregg will be elected by a Majority of from five to ten thousand votes.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE WAR BEGUN.

At length we have decisive information of the commencement of hostilities in Europe. What has appeared to us inevitable from the moment of the breaking up of the Congress of Verona, has actually taken place, and men are bathing their hands in others blood in a cause wherein we should be faithless to the principles of this Republic if we did not feel a deep interest, or failed to testify our wishes in behalf of the invaded people whom it is attempted to enslave. The heart sickens at the thought of the suffering which a protracted and contested war may occasion: but humanity itself cannot but put forth its fervent supplications in behalf of the arms of a people, who, weak in military skill and numbers, are strong in a righteous cause, and in the advantage of fighting *pro aris et focis*—for rights which are not the gift of man; for rights which they cannot give away; for rights which equally concern their wives, their children and themselves.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser

INVASION OF SPAIN—COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES

The regular Packet Ship *Leeds*, Capt. Stoddart, which sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of April, arrived here yesterday. By this conveyance the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Liverpool papers to the 24th and London to the 22d April being sixteen days later than those brought by the Manhattan.

All doubt as to the intentions of the Bourbon Government respecting Spain, is now at an end.

The troops of France crossed the Bidossa, the frontier river, on the 7th of April, and by the latest accounts received at Paris, they appear to have occupied Vittoria, Bilboa, and the port and citadel of Guetaria, without meeting any serious opposition from the constitutionalits. On the day the Bidassoa was crossed an insignificant body consisting of from 150 to 200 French and Italians, presented themselves to the royalist army with a tri-colored flag. On observing the insignia of rebellion, a whole regiment of infantry was turned out, with a general Wallin at its head, who, having most bravely ordered three cannon shots to be fired, fifteen of the "wretches," were killed or wounded, and on observing the rest to take flight, the "victorious' invaders crossed the river with the intention of pursuing the enemy This is called the "commencement of hostilities," and much vaunted of in the French papers, though it is not pretended that either the handful of French or Spaniards fired a shot, or had any thing of a more warlike nature in their hands than a tri-colored flag. Four French officers were wounded; a circumstance which renders highly probable the previous accounts of desertions from the invading army.

The Paris Moniteur contains a despatch from General Guillemot, which states that the march of the French army continues The brigade of the advanced guard, under the marshal de camp Wallin, is half a march beyond Tolosa, which the duke of Regio occupies with the first corps. The division of Bourke closely blockades St. Sebastian. The flag of truce of this general was then received with musket shot. The troops then made themselves masters of the heights which command the fortress, into which they forced the garrison to retire. General Bourke sent another flag; but having returned, the French assailed all the posts which the Spaniards had reoccupied on the 6th of April, and overthrew them. The Spaniards sallied out again, but were repulsed by detatchments from the 22d, 24th and 34th regiments, under generals Dalbignac and Marguerrye. The French official accounts say they had only twenty killed or wounded; but reports from the army declare the French loss to have been 300 officers and men The duke d'Angouleme has had a very narrow escape He went to distribute military rewards so near the guns of St Sebastian, that if he had remained half an hour longer, the French army must certainly have been deprived of its general.

"The troops under the orders of general Bonselle occupy the heights which command St. Sebastian The Prince slept on the 11th at Tolosa The advanced guard of the first corps, commanded by general Wallin, was on the 11th at Villa Real, two days march from Vittoria. The Duke of Regio, with the first corps, occupies Villa Franca. The second corps is placed between Tolosa and Oyergon The Garde Royale supports the movements of the army. His royal highness enjoys the best health.

The Journal des Debats states, that on the 9th a provisional government for Spain was established, and that general Eugea was placed at its head.

"The holy alliance ministers are about to set out in a few days, for the camp of the duke d'Angouleme His royal highness will thus have both the regency of Spain and the representatives of the great continental powers at his mess.

No sooner had the intelligence of the passage of the Bidassoa reached Paris than it was immediately given out that St. Sebastian and Pampeluna had surrendered to the arms of his majesty. The fact, however, turned out to be, that at both of these places the French were, to their astonishment, repulsed with considerable slaughter, and compelled to give up the idea of obtaining possession otherwise than by force. They are said to have calculated on bribing the officers commanding these garrisons to betray their trust. But according to what is stated in private letters, and said to be universally credited at Paris, the French commander was not convinced of his error till he lost upwards of 800 of his troops by the fire of the Spanish from the wall of St. Sebastian. It is certain, that this fortress and Pampeluna were in possession of the constitutionalists when the last accounts were received at Paris.

On entering Vittoria and Bilboa, we hear of no fighting with Spaniards, no capture of arms or ammunition. At Guetaria, it is triumphantly stated, that 200 men were taken with five pieces of cannon and some prisoners; whilst it is admitted that "the enemy had abandoned Burgos since the 14th." It would appear from these statements, that the Spaniards had again adopted that Fabian mode of warfare, which had proved of so much service during the invasion of Napoleon, and which was also successfully employed by many of our officers during the American revolution. The French armies are stated to have taken up three lines of march, and that on the arrival of the duke d'Angouleme on the Ebro, "the decisive blow will be struck." We presume that this 'decisive blow' means the march to Madrid; the occupation of which city, the ruling party in France calculate as equivalent to the subjugation of the peninsula

The guerillas had commenced their operations on the rear flanks of the invaders, who are stated to be already feeling the consequences of these attacks. The smugglers, to the amount of 50,000 men, well mounted and armed, are likewise stated to have taken the field against the common enemy It is added as a rumor, that the French marshal, general Moncey, instead of penetrating into Spain, had found it advisable to fall back on Toulouse, in consequence of its having been ascertained that Gen Mina, with 15,000 men, was marching into France. Great desertions continued in the army of the faith, under the command of the Baron de Erolles.

Before the French entered Spain, the duke d'Angouleme addressed a proclamation from his head quarters at Bayonne to the Spaniards, in which he repeated the old story, that he had no wish but for their "independence, their happiness, and their glory;" and this he makes Bourbon ist "in setting free their captive king in raising again the altar and the throne, in rescuing priests from proscriptions, and men of property from spoliations."

The rumor of Russia having determined on marching 80 or 100,000 troops to the aid of France, is again repeated. The Morning Chronicle says, that this force was to arrive by the way of Dantzic Subsequent accounts however, would lead us to believe, that the British minister at St. Petersburgh had succeeded in prevailing on Alexander to withhold assistance from France.

The Austrian troops which had left the kingdom of Naples, and were on their march for Germany, are stated to have received orders to halt.

Lord Liverpool and Mr Canning, in the British Parliament, both discouraged the idea that Great Britain could be involved in the contest. An altercation between Mr Canning and Mr. Brougham, in the house of commons, was the subject of much remark in the papers.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH FRIGATE

London, April 21.

"The French frigate la Guerriere has been taken, almost in sight of Brest, by two armed vessels bearing Spanish colors, one of which was a brig carrying 15 or 20 guns. The frigate was peppered in high style You may rely upon the truth of this. All the letters from Bourdeaux and Havre express the greatest alarm with respect to the vessels which they expect from day to day. A letter from Bayonne, of the 12th inst announces the capture by a Spanish corsair of a ship fully laden with grain, which was carried into St. Salvador. A Spanish ship of war is placed below the river."

We find an official statement of a total defeat sustained on the 2d instant, by the rebel Spaniards who threatened Valencia after a short but decisive action with the constitutional force under colonel Don Antonio Bazan.—This officer, while marching southward from Castellon at the head of 1000 veteran soldiers, to the relief of the capital of the province, met at nine o'clock in the morning, between Almenara and Murviedro, and before he had reached the latter fortress, the whole body of factious, amounting to 5000 men, with three pieces of artillery, drawn up to oppose him—The patriot commander attacked the enemy, and in less than ten minutes entirely overthrew them. The serviles lost 1000 men, 800 killed and 200 prisoners, together with a number of ammunition wagons and 1000 muskets. The survivors were panic struck, and dispersed in all directions, while the conqueror pursued his march, and entered Valencia at eight the same evening in triumph. At Valladolid some rebel bands were routed by the patriots under Gen Breson, and prayed the benefit of the amnesty.

The Duke d'Angouleme issued the following proclamation and order of the day previous to the French army entering Spain:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"*The Duke d'Angouleme General in Chief of the army of the Pyrenees, to the Spaniards*

"The King of France, in recalling his ambassador from Madrid, had hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would have returned to more moderate sentiments, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have elapsed and his Majesty has waited in vain for the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of the neighboring states.

"The French Government has supported two whole years, with unexampled patience, the most unmerited provocations. The revolutionary faction, which has destroyed in your country the royal authority, which holds your King captive, which demands his forfeiture, which menaces his life and that of his family, has carried beyond your frontiers its guilty efforts It has tried every means to corrupt the army of his most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it had succeeded by the contagion of its doctrines and its example, to produce the insurrection of Naples and Piedmont. Deceived in its hopes, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to consummate, under the protection of triumphant rebellion, the plots formed by them against their country.

"It is time to put an end to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which deprives her of the power of giving peace to her colonies, which separates her from Europe, which has interrupted all her relations with the august Sovereigns whom the same intentions and the same wishes unite with his most Christian Majesty and which compromise the repose and the interest of France.

"Spaniards! France is not at war with your country: sprung from the same blood with your Kings I can only desire your independence, your happiness, and your glory. I am about to cross the Pyrenees at the head of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, but it is to support the Spaniards who are friends of order and the laws; to aid them to liberate their captive King, to raise again the altar and the throne, to rescue the priesthood from proscription, men of property from spoliation, and the whole nation from the domination of a few ambitious persons, who, in proclaiming liberty, prepare only the slavery and ruin of Spain

"Spaniards! Every thing will be done for you and with you; the French are and will be your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall wave on your cities. The provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered in, the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. The most severe discipline shall be observed Whatever is required for the service of the army shall be paid for with the most religious exactness. We pretend not to impose laws on you, or to occupy your country. We wish nothing but your deliverance; when we shall have obtained it, we shall return to our country, happy in having preserved a generous people from the calamities generated by a revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

"LOUIS ANTOINE.

"*Head Quarters of Bayonne, April 2 1823.*"

By his royal highness, &c

DE MARTIGNAC.

"ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

"Soldiers! The confidence of the King has placed me at your head, in order to fulfil the noblest of missions It is not the spirit of conquest which has made us take up arms, a more generous motive animates us; we are going to place a King on his throne, to reconcile his people with him and to re-establish in a neighboring country, which is a prey to anarchy, the order necessary to the happiness and safety of the two kingdoms.

Soldiers! You will respect and cause to be respected, religion, laws and property; and you will render easy the accomplishment of the duty which is imposed on me, of maintaining the most rigid discipline

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Head Quarters, Bayonne April 3."

STATE OF IRELAND.

We have to report nearly the same tale and almost in the same words; but though we shall not allow any fact to escape, which we think ought to be recorded we *cannot* load our columns with all the particulars of the barbarities perpetrated in the South, much less shall we indulge in the frightful coloring in which some of our contemporaries seem to glory.—Cork and Limerick are bad enough. Heaven knows nor does it require any declamation to rouse the attention of the public to their condition.

We have have already given two proclamations from General Rock to the people of the County of Cork We have now two more before us, from which we shall make a few extracts One fellow after talking of the precipice of destruction, cries—

"Behold, my sword is unsheathed to mow down offenders; my fire is kindled every night, to destroy their property, my resolution is fixed Again, let no person consider that the rigors of English Laws will suffice to protect an Offender of my Regulations. No! for a gallows filled with Radicals or a ship laden with White Boys, cannot intimidate the heart of a true United Irishman, inflamed by the spirit of Liberty. 'Tis true we have been deprived of some of our associates by hanging and transportation, but this has only increased our strength.

"Art. 1. That no person or persons shall propose for or take into his possession, directly or indirectly, any house, farm, or lot of lands, willed from a tenant by his landlord, until the expiration of two years after the ejection.

"2. That no person shall pay tithe money to the Minister, or any person acting under him.

"3 That no wolfish Proctor shall sue for tithe money.

"4. That no person shall serve a process or processes for tithe money.

"Any person or persons transgressing any of these will suffer shooting, burning, &c.

"Captain ROCK,

"By the Grace of God."

Another is more laconic—

"Let every man that hears me take notice, that I will not allow no person work, or have any thing to do with any farm that the tenant is turned out of—This will be my last warning to them—and I do tell any strangers, or Kerry men, or Limerick men, to be off immediately—This will be my last notice until I make bonfire.

"CAPTAIN ROCK"

The terror that these and similar notices have inspired, is beyond description. Mr. Foster, a gentleman, to one of whose tenants the last notice was directed, has even made an appeal to the justice of Captain Rock, through the newspapers. After stating the circumstances under which he took the farm, and his repeated losses, having forgiven arrears, &c. he concludes thus:

"The former opulent tenant I distrained, but gave up his stock, consisting of 19 cows and heiffers, 6 horses, butts, tackle, and every farming implement, furniture, &c. forgiving him a year's rent (over 200l.) on getting possession the 25th March, but of this I see no likelihood, his language now being—he is afraid to take land out of which the tenant was ejected, and surely I would not have him go on the road side?" Now Mr. Editor, instead of intimidating, this will have the effect of making me insist on my right My life I will fight for; if my property be destroyed, my country will give me compensation."

This is a state of society which, we will venture to say, can only find a parallel in the history of modern Greece, under the dominion of the Turks

Limerick, which was not recently so bad as Cork, is fast gaining its pristine character.

[*Dublin Evening Post.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		**New York.**	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany Do.	
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Schen.	
Easton	do	Newburgh,	2
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	2
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ne Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	2
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	2
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County,	2
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver,	40	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N Brunswick bank	2dis.
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren.	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	1
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	1½ dis.
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris,	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabethtown	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	1
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Bran.	do
Dayton,	1	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	50	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk. & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand.	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers'bk. Alexan.	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & F. Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F & M bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Missouri.		Charlestown	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		**Georgia.**	
Tennessee.		State banks, generally, $5 and up.	1½
State bk. and Bran.	50	**Connecticut.**	
Nashville bank,	do	Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Michigan Ter.		N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	Bridgeport,	2 dis.
N. Carolina.		Middletown bank	2
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	10	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Newbern, $5 & up	do	Derby bank,	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	**Massachusets.**	
S. Carolina.		Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Charleston 5 & up.	4½	Springfield,	3 dis.
Rhode-Island.		Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Providence banks,	3	Salem,	do
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Worcester,	do
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Other Massachusetts notes,	do
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire.			
Generally			

Dissolution of Partnership.

H Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1823.

The price of flour does not appear to have advanced in our seaports, on the arrival of the late war news; and it is supposed it will not advance so long as England shall remain neutral

Steam Boat navigation is extending. The Vincennes paper states, that the steam boat Florence, from Louisville, arrived there on the 4th inst. continued her voyage up to Terre Haute, and returned into the Ohio again without accident or difficulty, being the first steam navigation attempted in the Wabash. The Florence had a full cargo, and made a profitable trip.

The waters of the Mississippi, at New-Orleans, were, at the latest dates, subsiding to their usual level. Little or no injury had been sustained.

"Quintin Durward" is the name of a new Waverley novel, printing in Philadelphia.

There is one description of persons, who, according to the proverb ought to have good memories. Indeed all persons whose memories are treacherous, are to be pitied, and those of them, more especially, who have *creative* imaginations. Into what ridiculous dilemmas do these sometimes bring themselves by imagining the reverse of a fact to be true, and proceeding to discourse upon it as if it were really so! Every person who has any thing of a retentive memory, may recall circumstances in point.—But, if it be unfortunate in conversation, it is still worse, in writing; for here, because there is time to examine as to facts, less allowance will be made for error, and readers sometimes think themselves insulted by an author's attempt to deceive them, when, far from such baseness, he only intended to enlighten and instruct them!—A remarkable instance of *forgetfulness*, of this kind, occurs just now among the "uniformly democratic" editors, Mr Binns and the rest—an instance the more *singular* because so *many* concur in it. It is this:—they state that Mr Gregg voted against the declaration of our late war. Now the fact is, Mr Gregg's vote stands recorded, in the journals of senate, in favor of that war, and a great number of those editors, in 1812 published the vote in their papers. In order to refresh their memories, their attention is directed to the subjoined list of yeas and nays. It is not expected they will copy it for it would destroy the ground work of the best articles they have written for a long time, and it would be humiliating to acknowledge an error so innocently fallen into!

YEAS & NAYS in the Senate of the United States, on the passage of the Act declaring War.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, GREGG, Leib, Robinson, Smith, of Md. Smith of New York, Tait, Taylor, Turner Varnum—19

NAYS—Messrs Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed and Worthington—13

We are told a letter has been received by a caucus man in a neighboring county, which leaves some room for hope, that, should Mr. Shulze be elected, there will still be a chance of at least saving the state from disgrace. It is to this effect—"Our friend Shulze will make a very good governor,—*if we can only get a good Cabinet for him.*" It is quite likely this letter may have been written by Mr. Binns—as he has several times lately in his paper exhorted *the party* to "only choose good counsellors." It would probably have a good effect among the "*uniform democrats*" for Mr Binns to announce his willingness to accept from Mr Shulze the office of secretary of state. He will most probably have much of the trouble of managing matters at any rate; and he may as well be paid for it. To be sure the fees are small now, having been reduced by the Hiesterites, but they can be raised again to the "uniform" standard.

The patent editors quote an article from John Binns's paper of last week, in which he calls Mr. Gregg a *political trimmer*. Well done, John! It is usual for persons who are reeling drunk, to suppose every one staggering except themselves.

Mr Binns says it is more than 18 years since he became the political opponent of Mr Gregg. We have only his own word for this, but if it be true, it would seem his opposition is not to be dreaded—for Mr Gregg has been in office almost ever since.

The papers that objected to discussing the Catholic question, now keep up the debate.—The Lancaster Free Press, in order to turn the blame upon those who opposed the Catholic Bill, charges Mr. Duncan, while speaking against it on the floor of the house, with saying—"I acknowledge I have prejudices against the Roman Catholic Religion. God forbid I should be a Catholic." The following statement, made by Catholics on the spot, shows what dependence may be placed in the assertion of the Free Press:

From the Harrisburgh Commonwealth.

We the subscribers do certify that we were present during the whole of the discussion of the Catholic question in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and heard all the speeches delivered by Stephen Duncan, Esq. on that occasion.—So far from his remarks, or the remarks of any other member of that body, who advocated the rights of the Roman Catholics, containing any expression or sentiment, disrespectful of their religion, the tenor and object thereof was to remove the prejudices of others and not excite them against the Catholic persuasion or its professors. Mr. Duncan never uttered the expression as imputed to him in the Lancaster "Free Press," or any other of a similar import.

JAMES KIERNAN,
JAMES M'GUIRE,
JAMES M'NAMER.

Harrisburgh, May 15, 1823.

It is stated in the Democratic Press of last evening that *sixty-five* counties and the city of Philadelphia were represented in the convention which nominated Mr. Shulze. We cannot well understand how this could be, since there are only *fifty-one* counties in the state.

In the same paper the idea is held out that Mr. Gregg is in his seventy-second year: but we learn from an old revolutionary officer that Mr. Gregg is at least *six* years younger than he is there represented—*Phil. Gaz.*

Some of the printers have been so anxious to prove the extent they are willing to go in support of Mr. Shulze that no bespattering of praise—adulation or flattery has been deemed too gross. One of these gentry hails him as *Simon the Second*, and hopes he will fill the office of governor *nine years*. No doubt this genius has an eye to an office for himself, which he intends "*his talents and qualifications to adorn for nine years*" also. We think, instead of giving Mr Shulze the title *Simon the Second*, it would be better to make him the first of his dynasty, if he must "*adorn the chair of state.*" And as the name of Simon is deservedly a favorite, by way of distinction, let him be called *Simon Simple No 1*

[*Lancaster Gazette.*

The election of Representatives to the Legislature of Massachusetts, is progressing, but some time will elapse before the political complexion of the House can be determined.—Representatives in Massachusetts are elected by towns, and each town has a greater or lesser number allowed by law, with the privilege of electing the whole, a part, or none at all; the towns having to pay the representatives themselves. Their love of money therefore often triumphs over their patriotism, and to save the wages of a representatives, they take their chance without one. Ten towns in Franklin county, the present year, have voted not to send any members. We think such contracted feelings in public matters, are very reprehensible.—*N. Y. Spec.*

Three young gentlemen of Indianapolis, have set out on a tour to the Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of exploring the country beyond the Stony Mountains, and acquiring topographical information.

Ken. Gaz.

Major Long passed through this place on Saturday last, on an exploring expedition: he is accompanied by most of the scientific gentlemen who were with him on his former journey. The proposed route is nearly a direct line to Chicago, hence to Prairie du Chien, up the Mississippi and the St. Peter's, to the source of the latter, which never has been determined, then across the high lands to Red River, down this river to the 49th degree of latitude, and from thence home, by the river La Plue and the lakes.

Zanesville Repub.

"We are requested to state," says the New York Daily Advertiser, "that the Banks now receive Pistareens at *eighteen* cents each, and not at *twenty* as formerly."

A London paper affirms that, "during the late stormy weather *five hundred* deer perished in the Earl of Tankerville's Park."

New York, May 21.

Schuylkill Coal.—Among the most important and costly articles of consumption in this city is fuel; and every effort by which there is a reasonable prospect of increasing the quantity and diminishing the price of this necessary item of daily use should be encouraged. It is therefore with pleasure that we notice that books are to be opened to-morrow, 22d inst at the Bank Coffee House for subscription to the stock of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company. We are informed that the Schuylkill Canal will be completed this season, and that this superior and inexhaustible coal can be delivered at a very cheap rate at the mouth of the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, where ships of any burthen can take it in and transport it to this city. When we contemplate the immense advantage that is to result to our citizens from such an invaluable supply of cheap fuel, we feel warranted in saying that the stock will be, as it ought to be, profitable.

[*American.*

Naval Engagement.

Intelligence has been received at NewYork, that the corvette Maria Francisco, Com. Daniels, and the corvette Carabobo, have been captured by two Spanish frigates after a well contested action. The Maria Francisca and the Carabobo, were two of the vessels engaged in blockading Porto Cavello. Two smaller vessels belonging to the blockading squadron made their escape. The intelligence has been brought by a vessel from Curracoa.

[*Phil. Gaz.*

The foregoing is confirmed. The engagement was more important in its character than would appear from the above statement. The Spanish force consisted of the

Diamanta,	44 guns	400 men
Cassirda,	54	630
Hyenna,	18	197
Ceres,	40	387
Constitution,	14	90
Jacinta	16	100
	186	1804
Columbian force captured—		
Bolivar, Commodore Daniels,	24 guns	150 men
Mosquito,	18	120
Sapphire,	19	110
Maria Francisco	22	98
	82	478

The Colombians are stated to have had 161 killed and 21 wounded, and the Spaniards 83 killed and 49 wounded. Commodore Daniels, who, we regret to state, was among the killed, appears to have fought with his colors nailed to the mast head, and his vessel did not surrender till she was on the eve of sinking. The Spaniards approached under British colors, by which the patriots were deceived, and had no alternative but to fight or surrender. They determined on the former, and we question much if the naval annals of any country can afford an example where so much undaunted bravery, against so superior a force, was displayed as in this instance.

Extract of a letter, dated Matanzas, May 4.

"Commodore Porter—though his health has been extremely bad, in consequence of the exposure,—if making the most active exertions to protect the commerce of the country on this coast, and the privations and expostre of officers and men are very great. The Sea Gull and two schooners came in late last night; and to day (Sunday) the officers and crews of all the vessels have been at work the whole day getting coal and water to go out early to-morrow with the convoy. The barges have taken a piratical felucca to leeward."

Law Intelligence.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

For the information of our readers we publish the following opinion delivered by JUDGE FRANKLIN, in the case of *George Wolff vs. Jacob Young and Peter Bush.* We believe it is not generally known, that in order to make an EXECUTION valid, a *particular return day* must be specified. The customary practice is to make an EXECUTION *returnable within twenty days*, but the law is clearly that it must be made returnable upon a DAY CERTAIN.

[*Rep. Press,*

"There is no force in either of these exceptions, except that which relates to the return of the execution. In that the constable is directed to make the return within *twenty days*. We find no authority in the law for a direction so general. The act of the 30th March 1810, directs that the constable shall, within the space of *twenty days*, expose to sale, by public vendue, the goods and chattels of the defendant, having given due notice of the same, by at least three advertisements, put up in the most public places in his township, ward or district; and for want of sufficient distress, shall take the body of the defendant in custody, and convey to the County Jail. But the act, in several of its provisions, contemplates a certain day to be fixed by the Justice for the return of the execution.

"In the 12th section it provides that on the delivery of an execution to any constable, an account shall be stated in the docket of the Justice, and also on the back of the execution, of the debt, interest and costs, from which the said constable shall not be discharged, but by producing to the Justice, *on or before the return day* of the execution, the receipt of the plaintiff, or such other return as may be sufficient in law; and in case of a false return, or in case he does not produce the plaintiff's receipt *on the return day*, or make such other return as may be deemed sufficient by the Justice, he shall issue a summons &c.

"In the 22d section it is declared that no execution issued by a Justice shall be set aside for informality, if it shall appear on the face of the same that it is issued in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, after the expiration of the proper period of time, and for the sum for which judgment had been rendered, together with interest thereon, and costs, *and a day mentioned on which return is to be made by the Constable*, and that the cause of action shall have been cognizable before a Justice of the peace.

"All these particulars are made equally essential. The omission of either of them is an informality which, by necessary implication, will affect the validity of the execution. To prevent its being set aside for informality, it is as necessary that it should appear *that a day is mentioned on which return is to be made by the Constable*, as that it is issued in the name of the Commonwealth, after the expiration of the proper period of time, that it is issued for the sum for which judgment had been rendered, together with interest thereon and costs, and that the cause of action shall have been cognizable before a justice of the peace. In this case, as no day is mentioned on which return is to be made by the constable, we think the defect is an error for which the execution must be set aside."

Foreign.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The necessity of giving as much as possible of the foreign news yesterday, in the shape of extracts, left us little room to compare the accounts received per Leeds, with those previously given. We shall now endeavor to connect the thread of the narrative.—Our former accounts left the French army, as was supposed in a state of some insubordination, or at any rate so circumstanced, as that the King had thought it expedient, by a special decree, to constitute the Duke of Belluno, Major General of his forces, with orders to depart immediately for the Pyrenees—committing the war department in the mean time to Count Dijon. The Duke of Belluno accordingly rides post to Bayonne, arrives there on the 29th, and on the 30th, the Duke of Angouleme issues his proclamation, countersigned, not by the Duke of Belluno, whom the King had expressly appointed, but by the Count Guilleminot, who was supposed to have been superseded, as Major General—thereupon the Duke of Belluno posts back again to Paris, and quietly resumes his functions of Minister at War. Upon this subject a private letter in the London Times indicates no very good intelligence or subordination among the high authorities: but neither this nor any other account that we have seen in the papers furnishes any satisfactory explanation of this apparently bootless errand of the Duke of Belluno. The proclamation, however, having been issued, and mass duly celebrated along the whole line, the Bidassoa was crossed, and one or two ineffectual attacks, without battering cannon, were made on the strong place of St Sebastians. It is confidently stated that the force which has penetrated into Spain does not exceed 26,000 men, and that about 20,000 more, of which, part under the command of Prince Hohenloe, was to march into Arragon: and another part under Moncey, from Perpignan was to march into Catalonia, composed the whole French army destined for the regeneration, as it is called, of the Spaniards. The Ebro, which almost traverses Spain, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, will, it is said concentrate their troops, preparatory to ulterior operations. Moncey was not able to leave Perpignan before the 22d or 23d April, is watched by Mina with a competent force, and may therefore cause his Royal Highness Prince Hilt, (a nickname for the Duke of Angouleme) to pause somewhat longer, on the banks of the Ebro, that Ebro which washes the walls of Soragossa, than his impatient ardor can well brook. If, however, the Prince be really at the head of only 26,000 men, and has advanced to Vittoria, leaving St Sebastians on his right, and Pampelona on his left, unreduced, he may find employment enough in providing for the safety and regularity of his own convoys. In this condition we must for the present, be content to leave them: meantime, we do not think there is much hazard in predicting, that, if the French forces be no greater than is here represented, they have not at this day reached Madrid. There is no cause yet to fear for Spain.

N. Y. American.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED

May 24. Steam Boat Pennsylvania, 100 tons, S & A. Hart & Co. owners. Halbert, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

29. Keel Boat, 25 tons, Richmond, owner, Shoemaker master, from Steubenville, flour and whiskey.

— Steam Boat *Courier*, 100 tons, Beckwith, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

May 22. Keel Boat Dolphin, 25 tons, Aaron Hart owner, M'Clain master, Kenhawa, dry goods.

23. Keel Boat Medley, 30 tons, Halderman, owner, Halderman, master, Louisville, dry goods.

25 Flat Boat, 30 tons, Plum, owner, Ward, master, for Louisville, merchandise.

26. Keel Boat, 20 tons, Richmond owner, Faufender, master, for Louisville, freight.

27. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, Harts & Co. owners, Halbert, master for Louisville, freight and passengers.

29. Flat Boat, 30 tons, Rapp, owner, Star master, for the mouth of Wabash, dry goods and hardware.

—Keel Boat 25 tons, Lindell & Co. owners, Hambleton, master, from Louisville, dry goods

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New Poem.

AN extract from J. W Skinner's original Poem, on the City of Pittsburgh, which he intends to put to the press in the course of a few weeks. He solicits the public patronage.

Here once the savage hunters proudly sought
The nimble deer, or for some trophy fought;
Here the brave *Washington* to glory led
His undaunted warriors, who freely bled,
Whose names the *weeping* Muse shall yet rehearse,
Embalm'd in many a sweetly melting verse,
For here in *Pittsburgh* it shall ne'er be said,
No Muse weeps o'er the great, the honor'd dead

Pittsburgh, May 30—1t.

Pittsb. Manufacturing Association.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Ware-House, on *Tuesday, the 10th of June*, on business of the utmost importance

Geo G Wright, Sec.

May 30—2

Agriculture and Manufactures.

THE Directors of the "Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in and for the county of Allegheny," are requested to meet at James Crossan's, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 10th day of June.

HARMAR DENNY, Sec'y.

Friday May 30—1

OLD RYE

WHISKEY

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh May 30. tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having a second time obtained from the honorable, the mayor's court, license to keep

TAVERN,

OR HOUSE OF PUBLIC

ENTERTAINMENT,

In Wood-street, west side, third door from Second-street, south, informs all who have heretofore known him in a similar situation, for the five years he has been so engaged here before, that his disposition to serve his customers, with *good* will, *good* manners, and

Good Liquors,

Is as *good* as ever. A good and convenient apartment for arbitration meetings, supper parties, or innocent social societies, and as his great object in assimilating this with his other avocations is, gather as a little auxiliary, to help him along, than a view of any great emolument, he will be grateful for the smallest favors conferred, and assiduous to serve all who may honor him with a call.

J. Byrne.

May 30—eo3

SWORD EXERCISE.

THE Subscriber, who served 16 years in one of the best Cavalry Corps of Europe, proposes to give instructions in the

Broad-Sword Exercise,

at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, every Wednesday and Saturday evening, commencing at 3 o'clock—Military and other Gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to become masters of this most essential part of the science of attack and defence, will please to make early application. The terms will be moderate.

Willis Midford.

Pittsburgh, May 30—3

Eichbaum & Johnston, Booksellers,

Have Just Received,

THE WILDERNESS;

OR

Braddock's Times,

A Tale of the West.

Also—a few copies of NAPOLEON IN EXILE By Barry O'Meara, Esq. his late Surgeon.

May 23

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Association* is to be held on Monday evening next, in the New Methodist Meeting House.—Business to commence at 6 o'clock The friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend

May 30.

REMOVAL.

GRATEFUL for past, and solicitous of future favors,

John Byrne

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his DYING & SCOURING establishment, from Third-street, to the west side of Wood-street, third door south of Second-street, where he will be happy to receive and execute with neatness and despatch the commands of all those who may favor him with a call. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments scoured and dyed in the very best style. Turkey and Brussels carpets, (when dirty and faded) cleaned and perfectly restored to their original lustre. Military uniforms cleaned, and their facings restored to their primitive brightness. Leghorn Hats and Bonnets dyed, trimmed and finished in the neatest manner.

May 30—eo3

BRIDGES

Over Chartier's Creek.

DISTINCT Proposals will be received until the 23d of June next, for building two bridges over Chartier's Creek, at the sites where the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road crosses the same, near Ramsay's Fording, and the Stony Fording. For the Plans and further particulars, apply to Mr Samuel Stewart, near the mouth of Miller's Run, Fayette township, Allegheny county.

Harmar Denny,
Pres't. W. & P. T. Rd. Co.

May 30, 1823.—3t.

TURTLE SOUP,

OR PEPPERPOT,

WILL be served up every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, on Water-Street, between Market and Ferry Streets.

D. C. Boss.

Pittsburgh, May 30.—3

To Hatters.

The subscriber, will sell by private sale, the entire

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Of James Gallagher, deceased, consisting of every article necessary to carry on the Hatting Business, on an extensive scale. The tools are all new, and of the latest Philadelphia fashions, and are thought superior to any in the western country. Also, a number of excellent

HATS,

Together with a quantity of the best of

FURS,

Of various kinds. Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply soon, when the terms will be made known.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, *Adr.*

Greensburgh, May 23 [May 30]

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In which the Hatter's Tools and materials are at present, will be Rented until the 1st of April next, as it may be an object for the person purchasing the Tools and materials to get a place immediately, without the trouble of removing the kettles, &c.

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By order of the Chapter.

E. J. Roberts, Rec.

Pittsburgh, May 30.

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HAS removed the above establishment from Third, to Wood-street, west side, third door south from Second-street; where he will gratefully render his best endeavors to serve and please, all who may favor him with their commands. His unremitting attention to his friends, his substantial work, and the promptitude with which it has always been executed, for nearly nine years past, will, he hopes, be credentials in his favor, and being at present supplied with a good assortment of the very best materials, he promises his most assiduous attention to the interest of all who may employ him. Umbrellas that have lost the respectability of their appearance, by wear and dirt, may be much improved in look, and strengthened in fabric, by a varnishing process with which he is well acquainted, at a small expense.

May 20—3teo

STEEL,

Cotton Yarn, Reeds, Carpets, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—

3 Faggots Crowly Steel, waranted good.
200 best quality English Caststeel, in bars from ¼ to 1½ square.
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250 lbs. of coarse Cotton Yarns, from No. 6 to 9.
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May 23—3t.

Estate of Samuel Ewing, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Ewing, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to meet the subscribers at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on the 16th or 17th day of June next, prepared to make payment; at which time and place those having accounts against said estate will please to present them for settlement.

William Ewing,
Isaac Walker, } Exrs.

May 23, 1823.—3t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1823.

The price of flour does not appear to have advanced in our seaports, on the arrival of the late war news; and it is supposed it will not advance so long as England shall remain neutral

Steam Boat navigation is extending. The Vincennes paper states, that the steam boat Florence, from Louisville, arrived there on the 4th inst. continued her voyage up to Terre Haute, and returned into the Ohio again without accident or difficulty, being the first steam navigation attempted in the Wabash. The Florence had a full cargo, and made a profitable trip.

The waters of the Mississippi, at New-Orleans, were, at the latest dates, subsiding to their usual level. Little or no injury had been sustained.

"Quintin Durward" is the name of a new Waverley novel, printing in Philadelphia.

There is one description of persons, who, according to the proverb ought to have good memories. Indeed all persons whose memories are treacherous, are to be pitied, and those of them, more especially, who have *creative* imaginations. Into what ridiculous dilemmas do these sometimes bring themselves by imagining the reverse of a fact to be true, and proceeding to discourse upon it as if it were really so! Every person who has any thing of a retentive memory, may recall circumstances in point.—But, if it be unfortunate in conversation, it is still worse, in writing; for here, because there is time to examine as to facts, less allowance will be made for error, and readers sometimes think themselves insulted by an author's attempt to deceive them, when, far from such baseness, he only intended to enlighten and instruct them!—A remarkable instance of *forgetfulness* of this kind occurs just now among the "uniformly democratic" editors, Mr Binns and the rest—an instance the more *singular* because so *many* concur in it It is this:—they state that Mr Gregg voted against the declaration of our late war Now the fact is, Mr Gregg's vote stands recorded, in the journals of senate, in favor of that war, and a great number of those editors, in 1812 published the vote in their papers. In order to refresh their memories, their attention is directed to the subjoined list of yeas and nays It is not expected they will copy it for it would destroy the ground work of the best articles they have written for a long time, and it would be humiliating to acknowledge an error so innocently fallen into!

YEAS & NAYS in the Senate of the United States, on the passage of the Act declaring War.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, GREGG, Leib, Robinson, Smith, of Md Smith of New York, Tait, Taylor, Turner Varnum—19

NAYS—Messrs Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope Reed and Worthington—13

We are told a letter has been received by a caucus man in a neighboring county, which leaves some room for hope, that should Mr. Shulze be elected, there will still be a chance of at least saving the state from disgrace It is to this effect—"Our friend Shulze will make a very good governor,—*if we can only get a good Cabinet for him.*" It is quite likely this letter may have been written by Mr. Binns—as he has several times lately in his paper exhorted *the party* to "only choose good counsellors." It would probably have a good effect among the "*uniform democrats*" for Mr Binns to announce his willingness to accept from Mr Shulze the office of secretary of state He will most probably have much of the trouble of managing matters at any rate; and he may as well be paid for it. To be sure the fees are small now, having been reduced by the Hiesterites, but they can be raised again to the "uniform" standard.

The patent editors quote an article from John Binns's paper of last week, in which he calls Mr. Gregg a *political trimmer*. Well done, John! It is usual for persons who are reeling drunk, to suppose every one staggering except themselves.

Mr Binns says it is more than 18 years since he became the political opponent of Mr Gregg We have only his own word for this, but if it be true, it would seem his opposition is not to be dreaded—for Mr Gregg has been in office almost ever since.

The papers that objected to discussing the Catholic question, now keep up the debate.—The Lancaster Free Press, in order to turn the blame upon those who opposed the Catholic Bill, charges Mr Duncan, while speaking against it on the floor of the house, with saying:—"I acknowledge I have prejudices against the Roman Catholic Religion God forbid I should be a Catholic." The following statement, made by Catholics on the spot, shows what dependence may be placed in the assertion of the Free Press:

From the Harrisburgh Commonwealth.

We the subscribers do certify that we were present during the whole of the discussion of the Catholic question in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and heard all the speeches delivered by Stephen Duncan, Esq on that occasion.—So far from his remarks, or the remarks of any other member of that body, who advocated the rights of the Roman Catholics, containing any expression or sentiment, disrespectful of their religion, the tenor and object thereof was to remove the prejudices of others and not excite them against the Catholic persuasion or its professors Mr. Duncan never uttered the expression as imputed to him in the Lancaster "Free Press," or any other of a similar import.

JAMES KIERNAN,
JAMES M'GUIRE,
JAMES M'NAMEE.

Harrisburgh, May 15, 1823.

It is stated in the Democratic Press of last evening that *sixty-five* counties and the city of Philadelphia were represented in the convention which nominated Mr. Shulze. We cannot well understand how this could be, since there are only *fifty-one* counties in the state.

In the same paper the idea is held out that Mr. Gregg is in his seventy-second year: but we learn from an old revolutionary officer that Mr. Gregg is at least *six* years younger than he is there represented—*Phil. Gaz.*

Some of the printers have been so anxious to prove the extent they are willing to go in support of Mr. Shulze that no bespattering of praise—adulation or flattery has been deemed too gross. One of these gentry hails him as *Simon the Second*, and hopes he will fill the office of governor *nine years*. No doubt this genius has an eye to an office for himself, which he intends "*his talents and qualifications to adorn for nine years*" also. We think, instead of giving Mr Shulze the title *Simon the Second*, it would be better to make him the first of his dynasty, if he must "*adorn the chair of state.*" And as the name of Simon is deservedly a favorite, by way of distinction, let him be called *Simon Simple No 1*

[*Lancaster Gazette.*

The election of Representatives to the Legislature of Massachusetts, is progressing, but some time will elapse before the political complexion of the House can be determined—Representatives in Massachusetts are elected by towns, and each town has a greater or lesser number allowed by law, with the privilege of electing the whole, a part, or none at all; the towns having to pay the representatives themselves Their love of money therefore often triumphs over their patriotism, and to save the wages of a representatives, they take their chance without one. Ten towns in Franklin county, the present year, have voted not to send any members. We think such contracted feelings in public matters, are very reprehensible—*N Y. Spec.*

Three young gentlemen of Indianapolis, have set out on a tour to the Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of exploring the country beyond the Stony Mountains, and acquiring topographical information. *Ken. Gaz.*

Major Long passed through this place on Saturday last, on an exploring expedition: he is accompanied by most of the scientific gentlemen who were with him on his former journey. The proposed route is nearly a direct line to Chicago, thence to Prairie du Chien, up the Mississippi and the St. Peter's, to the source of the latter, which never has been determined, then across the high lands to Red River, down this river to the 49th degree of latitude, and from thence home, by the river La Plue and the lakes.

Zanesville Repub.

"We are requested to state," says the New York Daily Advertiser, "that the Banks now receive Pistareens at *eighteen* cents each, and not at *twenty* as formerly"

A London paper affirms that, "during the late stormy weather *five hundred* deer perished in the Earl of Tankerville's Park"

New York, May 21.

Schuylkill Coal—Among the most important and costly articles of consumption in this city is fuel; and every effort by which there is a reasonable prospect of increasing the quantity and diminishing the price of this necessary item of daily use should be encouraged. It is therefore with pleasure that we notice that books are to be opened to morrow, 22d inst at the Bank Coffee House for subscription to the stock of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company We are informed that the Schuylkill Canal will be completed this season, and that this superior and inexhaustible coal can be delivered at a very cheap rate at the mouth of the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, where ships of any burthen can take it in and transport it to this city. When we contemplate the immense advantage that is to result to our citizens from such an invaluable supply of cheap fuel, we feel warranted in saying that the stock will be, as it ought to be, profitable.

[*American.*

Naval Engagement.

Intelligence has been received at New York, that the corvette Maria Francisco, Com. Daniels, and the corvette Carabobo, have been captured by two Spanish frigates after a well contested action. The Maria Francisca and the Carabobo, were two of the vessels engaged in blockading Porto Cavello Two smaller vessels belonging to the blockading squadron made their escape. The intelligence has been brought by a vessel from Curracoa.

[*Phil. Gaz.*

The foregoing is confirmed. The engagement was more important in its character than would appear from the above statement. The Spanish force consisted of the

Diamanta,	44 guns	400 men
Cassirda,	54	630
Hyenna,	18	197
Ceres,	40	387
Constitution,	14	90
Jacinta	16	100
	186	1804

Columbian force captured—

Bolivar, Commodore Daniels,	24 guns	150 men
Mosquito,	18	120
Sapphire,	19	110
Maria Francisco	22	98
	82	478

The Colombians are stated to have had 161 killed and 21 wounded, and the Spaniards 83 killed and 49 wounded. Commodore Daniels, who, we regret to state, was among the killed, appears to have fought with his colors nailed to the mast head, and his vessel did not surrender till she was on the eve of sinking. The Spaniards approached under British colors, by which the patriots were deceived, and had no alternative but to fight or surrender. They determined on the former, and we question much if the naval annals of any country can afford an example where so much undaunted bravery, against so superior a force, was displayed as in this instance.

Extract of a letter, dated Matanzas, May 4

Commodore Porter—though his health has been extremely bad, in consequence of the exposure,—I making the most active exertions to protect the commerce of the country on this coast, and the privations and exposure of officers and men are very great. The Sea Gull and two schooners came in late last night; and to day (Sunday) the officers and crews of all the vessels have been at work the whole day getting coal and water to go out early to-morrow with the convoy. The barges have taken a piratical felucca to leeward.'

Law Intelligence.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

For the information of our readers we publish the following opinion delivered by JUDGE FRANKLIN, in the case of *George Wolff vs. Jacob Young and Peter Buch*. We believe it is not generally known, that in order to make an EXECUTION valid, a *particular return day* must be specified The customary practice is to make an EXECUTION *returnable within twenty days*, but the law is clearly that it must be made returnable upon a DAY CERTAIN.

[*Rep. Press,*

"There is no force in either of these exceptions, except that which relates to the return of the execution. In that the constable is directed to make the return within *twenty days*. We find no authority in the law for a direction so general. The act of the 30th March 1810, directs that the constable shall, within the space of *twenty days*, expose to sale, by public vendue, the goods and chattels of the defendant, having given due notice of the same, by at least three advertisements, put up in the most public places in his township, ward or district, and for want of sufficient distress, shall take the body of the defendant in custody, and convey to the County Jail. But the act, in several of its provisions, contemplates a certain day to be fixed by the Justice for the return of the execution

"In the 12th section it provides that on the delivery of an execution to any constable, an account shall be stated in the docket of the Justice, and also on the back of the execution, of the debt, interest and costs, from which the said constable shall not be discharged, but by producing to the Justice, *on or before the return day* of the execution, the receipt of the plaintiff, or such other return as may be sufficient in law; and in case of a false return, or in case he does not produce the plaintiff's receipt *on the return day*, or make such other return as may be deemed sufficient by the Justice, he shall issue a summons &c.

"In the 22d section it is declared that no execution issued by a Justice shall be set aside for informality, if it shall appear on the face of the same that it is issued in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, after the expiration of the proper period of time, and for the sum for which judgment had been rendered, together with interest thereon, and costs, *and a day mentioned on which return is to be made by the Constable*, and that the cause of action shall have been cognizable before a Justice of the peace.

"All these particulars are made equally essential. The omission of either of them is an informality which, by necessary implication, will affect the validity of the execution. To prevent its being set aside for informality, it is as necessary that it should appear *that a day is mentioned on which return is to be made by the Constable*, as that it is issued in the name of the Commonwealth, after the expiration of the proper period of time, that it is issued for the sum for which judgment had been rendered, together with interest thereon and costs, and that the cause of action shall have been cognizable before a justice of the peace. In this case, as no day is mentioned on which return is to be made by the constable, we think the defect is an error for which the execution must be set aside."

Foreign.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The necessity of giving as much as possible of the foreign news yesterday, in the shape of extracts, left us little room to compare the accounts received per Leeds, with those previously given We shall now endeavor to connect the thread of the narrative.—Our former accounts left the French army, as was supposed in a state of some insubordination, or at any rate so circumstanced, as that the King had thought it expedient, by a special decree, to constitute the Duke of Belluno, Major General of his forces, with orders to depart immediately for the Pyrenees—committing the war department in the mean time to Count Dijon The Duke of Belluno accordingly rides post to Bayonne, arrives there on the 29th, and on the 30th, the Duke of Angouleme issues his proclamation, countersigned, not by the Duke of Belluno, whom the King had expressly appointed, but by the Count Guilleminot, who was supposed to have been superseded, as Major General—thereupon the Duke of Belluno posts back again to Paris, and quietly resumes his functions of Minister at War Upon this subject a private letter in the London Times indicates no very good intelligence or subordination among the high authorities: but neither this nor any other account that we have seen in the papers furnishes any satisfactory explanation of this apparently bootless errand of the Duke of Belluno. The proclamation, however, having been issued, and mass duly celebrated along the whole line, the Bidassoa was crossed, and one or two ineffectual attacks, without battering cannon, were made on the strong place of St Sebastians. It is confidently stated that the force which has penetrated into Spain does not exceed 26,200 men, and that about 20,000 more, of which, part under the command of Prince Hohenloe, was to march into Arragon: and another part under Moncey, from Perpignan was to march into Catalonia, composed the whole French army destined for the regeneration, as it is called, of the Spaniards The Ebro, which almost traverses Spain from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, will, it is said concentrate their troops, preparatory to ulterior operations. Moncey was not able to leave Perpignan before the 22d or 23d April, is watched by Mina with a competent force, and may therefore cause his Royal Highness Prince Hilt, (a nickname for the Duke of Angouleme) to pause somewhat longer, on the banks of the Ebro, that Ebro which washes the walls of Saragossa, than his impatient ardor can well brook. If, however, the Prince be really at the head of only 26,000 men, and has advanced to Vittoria, leaving St Sebastians on his right, and Pampeluna on his left, unreduced, he may find employment enough in providing for the safety and regularity of his own convoys. In this condition we must for the present, be content to leave them: meantime, we do not think there is much hazard in predicting, that, if the French forces be no greater than is here represented, they have not at this day reached Madrid. There is no cause yet to fear for Spain.

N. Y. American.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED

May 24. Steam Boat Pennsylvania, 100 tons, S & A. Hart & Co. owners Halbert, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

29. Keel Boat, 25 tons, Richmond, owner, Shoemaker master, from Steubenville, flour and whiskey.

— Steam Boat *Courier*, 100 tons, Beckwith, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

May 22. Keel Boat Delphin, 25 tons, Aaron Hart owner, M'Clain master, Kenhawa, dry goods.

23. Keel Boat Medley, 30 tons, Halderman, owner, Halderman, master, Louisville, dry goods.

25 Flat Boat, 30 tons, Plum, owner, Ward, master, for Louisville, merchandise.

26. Keel Boat, 20 tons, Richmond owner, Faufender, master, for Louisville, freight.

27. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, Harts & Co. owners. Halbert, master for Louisville, freight and passengers.

29. Flat Boat, 30 tons, Rapp, owner, Star master, for the mouth of Wabash dry goods and hardware.

—Keel Boat 25 tons, Lindell & Co. owners, Hambleton, master, from Louisville, dry goods

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New Poem.

AN extract from J. W Skinner's original Poem, on the City of Pittsburgh, which he intends to put to the press in the course of a few weeks. He solicits the public patronage.

Here once the savage hunters proudly sought
The nimble deer, or for some trophy fought;
Here the brave *Washington* to glory led
His undaunted warriors, who freely bled,
Whose names the *weeping* Muse shall yet rehearse,
Embalm'd in many a sweetly melting verse,
For here in *Pittsburgh* it shall ne'er be said,
No Muse weeps o'er the great, the honor'd dead

Pittsburgh, May 30—1t.

Pittsb. Manufacturing Association.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Ware-House, on *Tuesday, the 10th of June*, on business of the utmost importance

Geo G Wright, Sec.

May 30—2

Agriculture and Manufactures.

THE Directors of the "Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in and for the county of Allegheny," are requested to meet at James Crossan's, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 10th day of June.

HARMAR DENNY, Sec'y.

Friday May 30—1

OLD RYE

WHISKEY

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh May 30. tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having a second time obtained from the honorable, the mayor's court, license to keep

TAVERN,

OR HOUSE OF PUBLIC

ENTERTAINMENT,

In Wood-street, west side, third door from Second-street, south, informs all who have heretofore known him in a similar situation, for the five years he has been so engaged here before, that his disposition to serve his customers, with *good* will, *good* manners and

Good Liquors,

Is as *good* as ever. A good and convenient apartment for arbitration meetings, supper parties, or innocent social societies, and as his great object in assimilating this with his other avocations is, rather as a little auxiliary, to help him along, than a view of any great emolument, he will be grateful for the smallest favors conferred, and assiduous to serve all who may honor him with a call.

J. Byrne.

May 30—eo3

SWORD EXERCISE.

THE Subscriber, who served 16 years in one of the best Cavalry Corps of Europe, proposes to give instructions in the

Broad-Sword Exercise,

at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, every Wednesday and Saturday evening, commencing at 3 o'clock—Military and other Gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to become masters of this most essential part of the science of attack and defence, will please to make early application. The terms will be moderate.

Willis Midford.

Pittsburgh, May 30—3*

Eichbaum & Johnston, Booksellers,

Have Just Received,

THE WILDERNESS;

OR

Braddock's Times,

A Tale of the West.

Also—a few copies of NAPOLEON IN EXILE By Barry O'Meara, Esq. his late Surgeon.

May 23

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Association* is to be held on Monday evening next, in the New Methodist Meeting House.—Business to commence at 6 o'clock The friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

May 30.

REMOVAL.

GRATEFUL for past, and solicitous of future favors,

John Byrne

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his DYING & SCOURING establishment, from Third-street, to the west side of Wood-street, third door south of Second-street, where he will be happy to receive and execute with neatness and despatch the commands of all those who may favor him with a call. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments scoured and dyed in the very best style Turkey and Brussels carpets, (when dirty and faded) cleaned and perfectly restored to their original lustre. Military uniforms cleaned, and their facings restored to their primitive brightness. Leghorn Hats and Bonnets dyed, trimmed and finished in the neatest manner.

May 30—eo3

BRIDGES

Over Chartier's Creek.

DISTINCT Proposals will be received until the 23d of June next, for building two bridges over Chartier's Creek, at the sites where the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road crosses the same, near Ramsay's Fording, and the Stony Fording. For the Plans and further particulars, apply to Mr Samuel Stewart, near the mouth of Miller's Run, Fayette township, Allegheny county.

Harmar Denny,
Pres't. W. & P T. Rd. Co.

May 30, 1823.—3t.

TURTLE SOUP,

OR PEPPERPOT,

WILL be served up every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, on Water-Street, between Market and Ferry Streets.

D. C. Boss.

Pittsburgh, May 30—3

To Hatters.

The subscriber, will sell by private sale, the entire

STOCK IN TRADE,

Of James Gallagher, deceased, consisting of every article necessary to carry on the Hatting Business, on an extensive scale The tools are all new, and of the latest Philadelphia fashions, and are thought superior to any in the western country. Also, a number of excellent

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Of various kinds Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply soon, when the terms will be made known.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, *Adr.*

Greensburgh, May 23 [May 30]

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In which the Hatter's Tools and materials are at present, will be Rented until the 1st of April next, as it may be an object for the person purchasing the Tools and materials to get a place immediately, without the trouble of removing the kettles, &c. P. G.

Masonic Notice.

R. A. Chapter, No. 113, will celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, the 24th June next, on which occasion an oration will be delivered by a companion. Neighboring Lodges, and sojourning companions and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Chapter.

E. J. Roberts, Rec.

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WANTED, Two Journeymen, of steady habits and good workmen, to whom liberal encouragement will be given, by applying at the Stone Yard, Main Street, Louisville.

May 30—3t.

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J. BYRNE,

HAS removed the above establishment from Third, to Wood-street, west side, third door south from Second-street; where he will gratefully render his best endeavors to serve and please, all who may favor him with their commands. His unremitting attention to his friends, his substantial work, and the promptitude with which it has always been executed, for nearly nine years past, will, he hopes, be credentials in his favor, and being at present supplied with a good assortment of the very best materials, he promises his most assiduous attention to the interest of all who may employ him Umbrellas that have lost the respectability of their appearance, by wear and dirt, may be much improved in look, and strengthened in fabric, by a varnishing process with which he is well acquainted, at a small expense.

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Cotton Yarn, Reeds, Carpets, &c.

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A few bags of WOOL, and 5 doz. Wool HATS.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash.

Isaac Harris.

May 23—3t.

Estate of Samuel Ewing, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Ewing, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to meet the subscribers at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on the 16th or 17th day of June next, prepared to make payment; at which time and place those having accounts against said estate will please to present them for settlement.

William Ewing,
Isaac Walker, } Exrs.

May 23, 1823.—3t*

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

EPIGRAM,

ON A WITHERED BOUQUET OF ROSES.

Once Mary cull'd a nosegay fair,
And plac'd it in her zone;
So fraught with charms the flowers were
They rival'd Mary's own.

But *death's red rose*, in beauty dress'd,
Soon league'd with *fragrant breath*,
They downward look'd upon her breast
And shew'd each flow'r *to death*.

B——.

From the New-York Statesman.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for a copy of the following beautiful lines, which it is believed have never been published. They are ascribed, and no doubt justly, to the pen of a distinguished American scholar and statesman, whose writings on other subjects have acquired celebrity for himself and his country. [John Q. Adams.]

LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A MOTHER, ON THE DEATH OF TWO INFANTS.

Bare to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel brighter than the rest
The spotless spirit's flight attends.

On wings of extacy they rise,
Beyond where worlds material roll;
Till some fair sister of the skies
Receives the unpolluted soul.

There at th' Almighty Father's hand,
Nearest the throne of living light,
The choirs of infant seraphs stand
And dazzling shine, where all are bright.

Chain'd for a dreary length of years
Down to those elements below,
Some stain the sky-born spirit bears,
Extracted from the world of wo.

That unextinguishable beam,
With dust united at our birth,
Sheds a more dim discolor'd gleam,
The more it lingers on this earth.

Clos'd in this dark abode of clay,
The stream of glory faintly burns;
Nor unobscur'd the lucid ray
To its own native fount returns.

But when the Lord of mortal breath
Decrees his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death,
Which speeds an infant to the tomb.

No passion fierce, no low desire,
Has quench'd the radiance of the flame:
Back to its God the living fire
Reverts, unclouded as it came.

Oh Mary! be that solace thine:
Let hope her healing charm impart,
And sooth with melodies divine
The anguish of a mother's heart.

Oh! think the darlings of thy love,
Divested of this earthly clod,
Amid unnumbered saints above,
Bask in the bosom of their God.

Of their short pilgrimage on earth
Still tender images remain;
Still, still they bless thee for their birth,
Still filial gratitude retain.

The days of pain, the nights of care,
The bosom's agonizing strife,
The pangs which thou for them didst bear,
No! they forgot them not with life.

Scarce could their germing thought conceive
While in this vale of tears they dwelt,
Scarce their fond sympathy relieve
The suff'rance thou for them hast felt.

But there the soul's perenniel flower
Expands in never-fading bloom;
Spurns at the grave's poor transient hour,
And shoots immortal from the tomb.

No weak uniform'd ides there
Toils, the mere promise of a mind;
The tide of intellect flows clear,
Strong, full, unchanging and refin'd.

Each anxious tear, each rending sigh,
That rung for them the parent's breast,
Dwells on remembrance in the sky,
Amid the raptures of the blest.

O'er thee with looks of love they bend,
For thee the Lord of Life implore;
And oft from sainted bliss descend,
Thy wounded quiet to restore.

Oft in the stillness of the night,
They smooth the pillow for thy bed;
Oft til the morn's returning light,
Still watchful hover o'er thy head.

Hark! in such strains as saints employ
They whisper to thy bosom peace;
Calm the perturbed heart to joy,
And bid the streaming sorrow cease.

Then dry henceforth the bitter tear,
Their part and thine inverted see!
Thou wert *their* guardian angel here,
They guardian angels now to *thee*.

Miscellany.

MATTHEW BYLES.

He had the greatest readiness at a pun or a repartee, and many instances of these, and of his sarcastic humor, are still repeated. A few of them will give an idea of his manner. After his trial, he was sentenced to confinement in his house, and a guard placed over him: this was done for a short time, and the guard was removed; on some further complaint, a sentinel was again placed over him; he was soon freed and no further noticed. In speaking of these transactions, he said *"he had been guarded, unguarded and disregarded."* Directly opposite to his house, still standing at the angle of Nassau street, which was formerly without pavement, there was a very bad slough in wet weather. It happened one day that two of the selectmen who had the care of the streets, driving in a chaise, stuck fast in this hole, and were obliged to get out in the mud to extricate their vehicle. Doctor Byles came out, and making a respectful bow, said, "Gentlemen, I have often complained to you of this nuisance without any attention being paid to it, and I am very happy to see you *stirring in this matter now!*" In the year 1780, a most extraordinary obscurity pervaded the atmosphere on a particular day, which is always designated as "the dark day."—The darkness though perhaps not greater than what occurs for a day or two in London, almost every year, from an accumulation of fog and smoke, excited astonishment among people accustomed to a clear atmosphere; and in some timid minds a good deal of alarm. A lady, who was a neighbor of the doctor, though above any superstitious fears herself, sent her son, a young lad, with her compliments to him, to know if he could account for the uncommon appearance of the day. His answer was, "My dear, you will give my compliments to your mamma, and tell her that I am as much in the dark as she is." A ship from London brought out 500 street lamps for the town of Boston. It chanced that on one day, a female neighbor who was a *new light*, with a weak mind and whining manner, that was not very pleasing, called to see him. Wishing to get rid of the visiter, he soon asked with a tone calculated to excite curiosity, if she had heard the news? "O no, dear doctor—what news?" "Why three hundred *new lights* have come over in the ship that arrived this morning from London."—"Yes, and the selectmen have wisely ordered them to be put in irons immediately." His visitor at once hurried away in great anxiety to make further inquiries. A person with this disposition to sarcasm, must sometimes expose himself to retorts of the same description, as occasionally happened to him. Having paid his adresses unsuccessfully, to a lady who afterwards married a gentleman by the name of Quincy; the doctor, on meeting her, said—"So madam, it appears that you prefer a *Quincy* to *Byles*."—"Yes, for if there had been any thing worse than BILES, God would have afflicted Job with them."

[*Tudor's life of Otis*

Gunpowder and Brandy.—An office in the government of Satan, being once upon a time vacant, "*the prince of the power of the air*," convened a counsel, when it was proposed, that on the trial of the skill and abilities of the two demons, he who caused the most misery on earth and brought the greatest number of mortals to the regions of despair should fill the vacant office and be first in authority.

One went in the shape of *Gunpowder*, the other in that of *brandy, rum, gin, &c.* the former was an open enemy and roared with a terrible noise. This made the folks to be afraid and put them on their guard. But the other passed as a *friend* and a *physician*, pretended to make them strong and healthy, was at all merry making frolics and entertainments. By these means he caused them to to be off their guard, and at length to become his most willing servants, and that too "for the wages of death." Under the "notion" of helping digestion, comforting the spirits and cheering the heart, he produced the direct contrary effect. And having insensibly thrown great numbers into a fatal decay, he was found to people the grave so fast as to *merit* the office, in preference to him who went about among the people in the shape of gunpowder.

Sir Everard Home, in an introductory lecture, lately delivered in London explained an important discovery, which he had made on the component parts of the blood. His new theory is, that carbonic acid gas forms a large proportion of the blood and that this fluid is of a tubular structure. The immortal Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation, and Hewson and Hunter, who have most studied the composition of the vital fluid, failed to make this important discovery; and should time, the only test of truth, prove the justness of this new theory, Sir Everard will be ranked among the first physiologists of the day.—He asserts that carbonic acid gas exists in the blood in the large proportion of two cubic inches to an ounce, and that it is given out in large quantities from the blood of a person after a full meal and very little from the blood of a feverish person.

The fact of the appearance of the tubes passing through every particle of the blood, he was led to discover by observing the growth of a grain of wheat daily through a microscope; he first saw a blob, and then a tube passing from it; the blob was the juice of the plant and the tube was formed by the extrication of carbonic acid gas. Reasoning from analogy, he examined a globule of blood, and found it composed of similar tubes, which he was enabled to inject under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump.—*U. S. Gaz.*

NEW THEORY.

Captain Forman, of the English Navy, has published some ingenious "Remarks on the opinions of Philosophers, concerning the true cause of the rising of the tides." The rising, in his opinion, is owing to expansion in the particles of water.

From the U. S. Gazette.

RAIL ROAD.—It appears that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their last session granted to John Stevens, Esq. of N. York the venerable pioneer, in improving and introducing steam boats into the United States, authority to raise a joint company to build a rail road from Philadelphia to Columbia on the Susquehanna River. When the project was first proposed it appeared to be visionary, but a further investigation of the plan and a reference to existing facts in Great Britain, have entirely dispelled our doubts as to its practicability. In the small space of 12 by 21 miles, in the neighborhood of New Castle, there are about 450 miles of rail road. There is a rail road recently projected from Manchester to Liverpool, parallel and near to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. Besides these there are others to be found in many parts of England and Wales. It is believed there is not a grindstone, nor a foot of slate, nor a bushel of coals, besides other merchandise imported into the United States from Great Britain, which are not brought to the place of export on iron rail ways. These facts are ample to awaken our sober discretion in considering this mode of transportation. If it can really be made so exensively useful in Europe, can it be of no possible use in this extensive country, which abounds in natural products, and where the only difficulty is the transporting them to market? One of the most experienced men in these matters who has ever appeared in the United States, alleges his conviction that it can be introduced into extensive use, and proposes to illustrate his views of it. He states that for near half a century every new invention or discovery of Europe has received some improvement on its introduction into this country, and he proposes important improvements in the rail road system. Among others we understand he intends to raise it above the surface of the ground, in order to use it as a division fence when desirable. He also proposes to regulate its height so as to preserve a true level where there are small undulations on the surface of the ground, and to prevent any impeding effects from the snow. It is known from experience, that on a road rightly constructed, one horse may draw over many parts of it from twenty to fifty tons weight. And it is to be understood that a rail road company will be entitled to both *transportation and toll*, whereas a turnpike company can receive only toll. Considering therefore the immense burden which may be transported by a single horse power, and also the double source of profit to the company, the experiment appears to us to promise entire success.

JOHN ALBREE,

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF

Market Street and the Diamond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

One Hundred Packages of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of

LADIES' black morocco SHOES, of every description,
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees,
Ditto fine and dancing Pumps,
Boy's, Miss's and Children's leather Boots and Shoes, of every description—

ALSO,

4500 pair Ladies' low-priced Morocco Shoes,
1500 ditto Leather Pumps,
1000 pair Men's Pumps
1000 Children's Leather and Morocco Shoes,
Selected expressly for, and adapted to the Country Retail Trade.

Constantly on hand,

Black, Red, Green and Yellow Morocco Skins,

Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Country Merchants, and purchasers generally are invited to call and examine the goods.

Pittsburgh, March 21—eotf

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassily.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

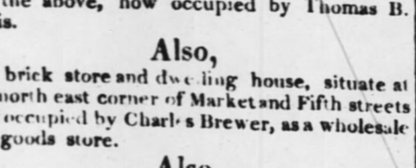
A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

WM. EVANS,



Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

FARRIERY.

Ralph Jackson,

RESIDING on the S. W. corner of Grant and Front streets, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, in the capacity of

A Horse and Cow Doctor.

The knowledge which R. J. has acquired by many years' practice in the science of Farriery, will enable him, he trusts, to remove many of those diseases which are incident to that noble animal the Horse.

Pittsburgh, April 18.—11t.cow.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
Assignees.

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf.

WAIDE'S

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation,

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swartic, &c ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off, decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, Genuine, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,

Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

March 21—eo12t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact, being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A JOHNSTON, Jr.
} Trustees of J. L. Glaser

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.
} *Trustees*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

76

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

EPIGRAM,

ON A WITHERED BOQUET OF FLOWERS.

Once Mary cull'd a nosegay fair,
And plac'd it in her zone;
So fraught with charms the flowers were
They rivall'd Mary's own.

But *cheek's red rose*, in beauty drest,
Soon leagu'd with *fragrant breath*,
They downward look'd upon her breast
And sham'd each flow'r *to death*.

B——.

From the New-York Statesman.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for a copy of the following beautiful lines, which it is believed have never been published. They are ascribed, and no doubt justly, to the pen of a distinguished American scholar and statesman, whose writings on other subjects have acquired celebrity for himself and his country. [John Q. Adams.]

LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A MOTHER, ON THE DEATH OF TWO INFANTS.

Sure to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel brighter than the rest
The spotless spirit's flight attends.

On wings of extacy they rise,
Beyond where worlds material roll;
'Till some fair sister of the skies
Receives the unpolluted soul.

There at th' Almighty Father's hand,
Nearest the throne of living light,
The choirs of infant seraphs stand
And dazzling shine, where all are bright.

Chain'd for a dreary length of years
Down to these elements below,
Some stain the sky-born spirit bears,
Extracted from the world of wo.

That unextinguishable beam,
With dust united at our birth,
Sheds a more dim discolor'd gleam,
The more it lingers on this earth.

Clos'd in this dark abode of clay,
The stream of glory faintly burns;
Nor unobscur'd the lucid ray
To its own native fount returns.

But when the Lord of mortal breath
Decrees his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death,
Which speeds an infant to the tomb.

No passion fierce, no low desire,
Has quench'd the radiance of the flame:
Back to its God the living fire
Reverts, unclouded as it came.

Oh Mary! be that solace thine:
Let hope her healing charm impart,
And sooth with melodies divine
The anguish of a mother's heart.

Oh! think the darlings of thy love,
Divested of this earthly clod,
Amid unnumbered saints above,
Bask in the bosom of their God.

Of their short pilgrimage on earth
Still tender images remain;
Still, still they bless thee for their birth,
Still filial gratitude retain.

The days of pain, the nights of care,
The bosom's agonizing strife,
The pangs which thou for them didst bear,
No! they forget them not with life.

Scarce could their germing thought conceive
While in this vale of tears they dwelt,
Scarce their fond sympathy relieve
The suff'rance thou for them hast felt.

But there the soul's perenniel flower
Expands in never-fading bloom;
Spurns at the grave's poor transient hour,
And shoots immortal from the tomb.

No weak uniform'd idea there
Toils, the mere promise of a mind;
The tide of intellect flows clear,
Strong, full, unchanging and refin'd.

Each anxious tear, each rending sigh,
That rung for them the parent's breast,
Dwells on remembrance in the sky,
Amid the raptures of the blest.

O'er thee with looks of love they bend,
For thee the Lord of Life implore;
And oft from sainted bliss descend,
Thy wounded quiet to restore.

Oft in the stillness of the night,
They smooth the pillow for thy bed;
Oft til' the morn's returning light,
Still watchful hover o'er thy head.

Hark! in such strains as saints employ
They whisper to thy bosom peace;
Calm the perturbed heart to joy,
And bid the streaming sorrow cease.

Then dry henceforth the bitter tear,
Their part and thine inverted see!
Thou wert *their* guardian angel here,
They guardian angels now to *thee*.

Miscellany.

MATTHEW BYLES.

He had the greatest readiness at a pun or a repartee, and many instances of these, and of his sarcastic humor, are still repeated. A few of them will give an idea of his manner. After his trial, he was sentenced to confinement in his house, and a guard placed over him: this was done for a short time, and the guard was removed; on some further complaint, a sentinel was again placed over him; he was soon freed and no further noticed. In speaking of these transactions, he said "*he had been guarded, reguarded and disreguarded.*" Directly opposite to his house, still standing at the angle of Nassau street, which was formerly without pavement, there was a very bad slough in wet weather. It happened one day that two of the selectmen who had the care of the streets, driving in a chaise, stuck fast in this hole, and were obliged to get out in the mud to extricate their vehicle. Doctor Byles came out, and making a respectful bow, said, "Gentlemen, I have often complained to you of this nuisance without any attention being paid to it, and I am very happy to see you *stirring in this matter now!*" In the year 1780, a most extraordinary obscurity pervaded the atmosphere on a particular day, which is always designated as "the dark day."—The darkness though perhaps not greater than what occurs for a day or two in London, almost every year, from an accumulation of fog and smoke, excited astonishment among people accustomed to a clear atmosphere; and in some timid minds a good deal of alarm. A lady, who was a neighbor of the doctor, though above any superstitious fears herself, sent her son, a young lad, with her compliments to him, to know if he could account for the uncommon appearance of the day. His answer was, "My dear, you will give my compliments to your mama, and tell her that I am as much in the *dark* as she is." A ship from London brought out 300 street lamps for the town of Boston.

It chanced that on one day, a female neighbor who was a *new light*, with a weak mind and whining manner, that was not very pleasing, called to see him. Wishing to get rid of the visiter, he soon asked with a tone calculated to excite curiosity, if she had heard the news? "O no, dear doctor—what news?" "Why three hundred *new lights* have come over in the ship that arrived this morning from London"—"Yes, and the selectmen have wisely ordered them to be put in irons immediately" His visitor at once hurried away in great anxiety to make further inquiries. A person with this disposition to sarcasm, must sometimes expose himself to retorts of the same description, as occasionally happened to him. Having paid his adresses unsuccessfully, to a lady who afterwards married a gentleman by the name of Quincy; the doctor, on meeting her said—"So madam, it appears that you prefer a *Quincy* to *Byles*."—"Yes, for if there had been any thing worse than BILES, God would have afflicted Job with them."

[*Tudor's life of Otis*

Gunpowder and Brandy.—An office in the government of Satan, being once upon a time vacant, "*the prince of the power of the air,*" convened a counsel, when it was proposed, that on the trial of the skill and abilities of the two demons, he who caused the most misery on earth and brought the greatest number of mortals to the regions of despair should fill the vacant office and be first in authority.

One went in the shape of *Gunpowder*, the other in that of *brandy, rum, gin, &c.* the former was an open enemy and roared with a terrible noise. This made the folks to be afraid and put them on their guard. But the other passed as a *friend* and a *physician*, pretended to make them strong and healthy, was at all merry making frolics and entertainments. By these means he caused them to to be off their guard, and at length to become his most willing servants, and that too "for the wages of death." Under the "notion" of helping digestion, comforting the spirits and cheering the heart, he produced the direct contrary effect. And having insensibly thrown great numbers into a fatal decay, he was found to people the grave so fast as to *merit* the office, in preference to him who went about among the people in the shape of gunpowder.

Sir Everard Home, in an introductory lecture, lately delivered in London explained an important discovery, which he had made on the component parts of the blood. His new theory is, that carbonic acid gas forms a large proportion of the blood and that this fluid is of a tubular structure. The immortal Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation, and Hewson and Hunter, who have most studied the composition of the vital fluid, failed to make this important discovery; and should time, the only test of truth, prove the justness of this new theory, Sir Everard will be ranked among the first physiologists of the day.—He asserts that carbonic acid gas exists in the blood in the large proportion of two cubic inches to an ounce, and that it is given out in large quantities from the blood of a person after a full meal and very little from the blood of a feverish person.

The fact of the appearance of the tubes passing through every particle of the blood, he was led to discover by observing the growth of a grain of wheat daily through a microscope; he first saw a blob, and then a tube passing from it; the blob was the juice of the plant and the tube was formed by the extrication of carbonic acid gas. Reasoning from analogy, he examined a globule of blood, and found it composed of similar tubes, which he was enabled to inject under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump.—*U. S. Gaz.*

NEW THEORY.

Captain Forman, of the English Navy, has published some ingenious "Remarks on the opinions of Philosophers, concerning the true cause of the rising of the tides." The rising, in his opinion, is owing to expansion in the particles of water.

From the U. S. Gazette.

RAIL ROAD.—It appears that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their last session granted to John Stevens, Esq. of N. York the venerable pioneer, in improving and introducing steam boats into the United States, authority to raise a joint company to build a rail road from Philadelphia to Columbia on the Susquehanna River. When the project was first proposed it appeared to be visionary, but a further investigation of the plan and a reference to existing facts in Great Britain, have entirely dispelled our doubts as to its practicability. In the small space of 12 by 21 miles, in the neighborhood of New Castle, there are about 450 miles of rail road. There is a rail road recently projected from Manchester to Liverpool, parallel and near to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. Besides these there are others to be found in many parts of England and Wales. It is believed there is not a grindstone, nor a foot of slate, nor a bushel of coals, besides other merchandise imported into the United States from Great Britain, which are not brought to the place of export on iron rail ways. These facts are ample to awaken our sober discretion in considering this mode of transportation. If it can really be made so exsensively useful in Europe, can it be of no possible use in this extensive country, which abounds in natural products, and where the only difficulty is the transporting them to market? One of the most experienced men in these matters who has ever appeared in the United States, alleges his conviction that it can be introduced into extensive use, and proposes to illustrate his views of it. He states that for near half a century every new invention or discovery of Europe has received some improvement on its introduction into this country, and he proposes important improvements in the rail road system. Among others we understand he intends to raise it above the surface of the ground, in order to use it as a division fence when desirable. He also proposes to regulate its height so as to preserve a true level where there are small undulations on the surface of the ground, and to prevent any impeding effects from the snow. It is known from experience, that on a road rightly constructed, one horse may draw over many parts of it from twenty to fifty tons weight. And it is to be understood that a rail road company will be entitled to both *transportation and toll*, whereas a turnpike company can receive only toll. Considering therefore the immense burden which may be transported by a single horse power, and also the double source of profit to the company, the experiment appears to us to promise entire success.

JOHN ALBREE,

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF
Market Street and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
One Hundred Packages of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Comprising a general and extensive assortment of
LADIES' black morocco SHOES, of every description,
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees,
Ditto fine and Dancing Pumps,
Boy's, Miss's and Children's leather Boots and Shoes, of every description—

ALSO,

4500 pair Ladies' low-priced Morocco Shoes,
1500 ditto Leather Pumps,
1000 pair Men's Pumps
1000 Children's Leather and Morocco Shoes,
Selected expressly for, and adapted to the Country Retail Trade.

Constantly on hand,
Black, Red, Green and Yellow Morocco Skins,
Suitable for Saddlers and Harters.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Country Merchants, and purchasers generally are invited to call and examine the goods.
Pittsburgh, March 21—eotf

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

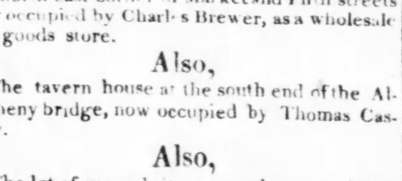
A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

WM. EVANS,



Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

FARRIERY.

Ralph Jackson,

RESIDING on the S. W. corner of Grant and Front streets, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, in the capacity of

A Horse and Cow Doctor.

The knowledge which R. J. has acquired by many years' practice in the science of Farriery, will enable him, he trusts, to remove many of those diseases which are incident to that noble animal the Horse.
Pittsburgh, April 18.—11t.cmr.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.
Pittsburgh, January 17—1y.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
Assignees

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf.

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation,

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan sweats, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off, decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

☞ The above articles are for sale, Genuine, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
March 21—eo12t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact, being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees*
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. }

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.